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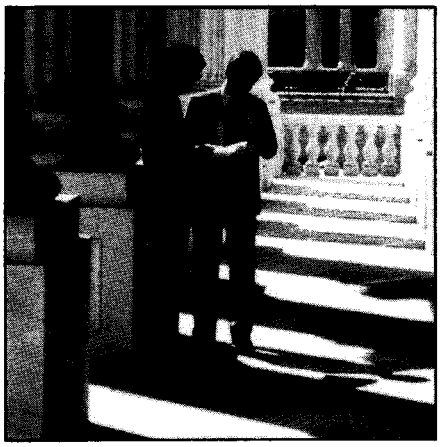

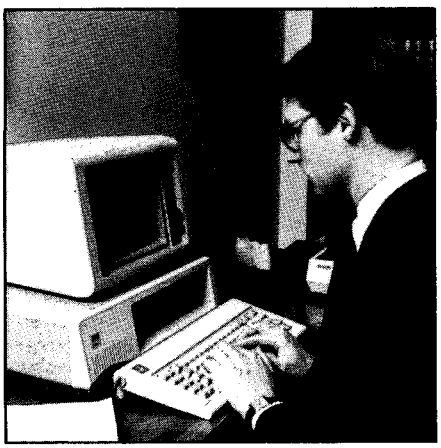

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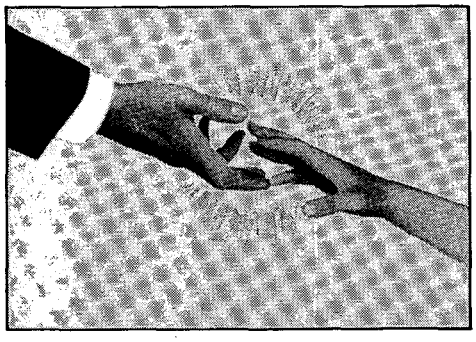

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CALIFORNIA Journal

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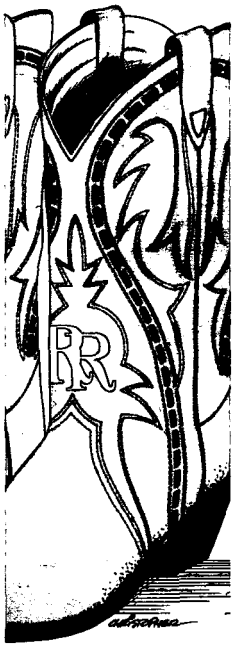

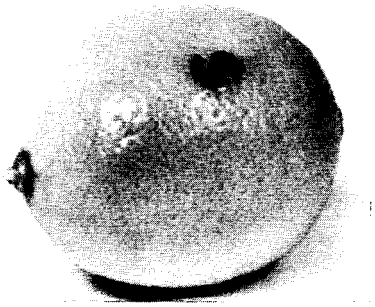

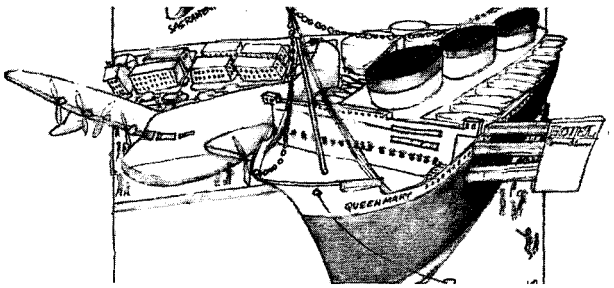

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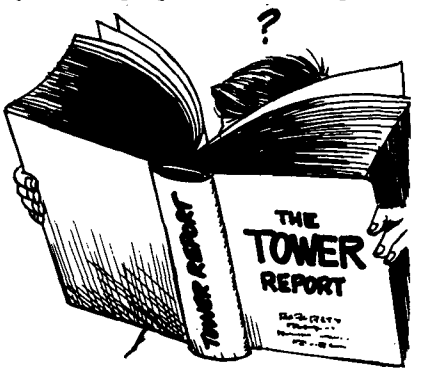
UP FRONT

He's also selling Tower Bridge over the Sacramento River. Controller Gray Davis assures everyone that the telephone boiler room he set up at state expense was only for the purpose of soliciting "advice" about how he can be a better civil servant. It's only coincidence that the calls went to lots of campaign contributors, and that contributions started arriving only days after the calls were made. Apparently anticipating someone working for him might inadvertently cross the line between state and political business, Davis gave the state $1000 — which Davis assures us will more than cover the cost of any questionable phone calls. Does this mean anyone can pass off a violation of state law by issuing the state a check? Is it just us, or are there ethical implications here that Controller Davis may have missed?

The best revenge. Democratic Assemblywoman Maxine Waters of Los Angeles had the distinct pleasure of having the state Bicentennial Commission — promoters of an allegedly racist book that referred to former Black southern slaves as "pickaninnies" — come before her budget subcommittee. Said Waters: "Do you really think this pickaninny is going to give you any money?"

The Capitol's newest high-tech couple, Assemblyman Chuck and Mrs. Assemblyman Chris Quackenbush, are taking the city by storm. No sooner does her husband land a seat in the Assembly, but Chris opens a Sacramento branch of Q Tech, her sucessful business-employment firm thats a Silicon Valley version of the "Kelley Girl" services except that Q Tech provides professional and technical temporaries. Her husband, meanwhile, has shown he's no slouch at learning the mores of the Capitol. Several lobbyists have complained that he's apparently a graduate of the Gray Davis school of fund raising.

Larry Thomas, leaving as George Deukmejian's press secretary to work for Vice President George Bush, quoted in the *San Diego Union*: "If you judge me by the professional company I've kept, I've had to suffer the misery of dullards like Pete Wilson, George Schultz, Steve Bechtel and George Deukmejian. I just seem to have the knack for associating myself with people whom have regularly



been described as dull, boring and hopelessly lacking in charisma — which is why George Bush has called me." Not surprisingly, Thomas claims he was quoted out of context.

(Gerry Braun, San Diego)

The other shaper of the Deukmejian public personna, speechwriter James Robinson, is the author of a new "how-to" book. In this case, Robinson attempts to tell business executives how to deal with the media and to give effective speeches. As these books go, this one, although simple, is helpful. You have to figure Robinson must know what he's doing; after all, he must pull out all the stops when working with the scintillating Deukmejian. On the other hand, Robinson is also the person who gave us such famous Deukmejian phrases as having the state go from "IOU to A-OK" (dropped in the current budgetary crisis) and "our hopes are as high as our redwoods" — since reduced to a bonsai.

The women of Capitol Network — whose ostensible purpose is to form an "old girls" network in Sacramento, but whose real goal is to have fun — held their second annual Mardi Gras at a Sacramento River delta mansion. The costumes were predictably wild. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, who last year came as an Assembly speaker, this year arrived as Padre Brown. Any number of lobbyists stopped by to kiss his ring. Former Brownie B. T. Collins, now a marketer of securities for a brokerage firm, appeared in a pirate's costume. A Vietnam veteran who lost an arm and leg in combat and now makes do with some wicked-looking appliances, Collins was asked by one party-goer where he got the great hook to go with his costume. Not batting an eye, Collins hoisted a pant cuff and replied, "Same place I got the leg."

When they're not at his ring, they're at his feet. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown held a preemptive press conference last month to explain why he managed to make more than $90,000 last year for giving speeches (It was a "good year" and he gives a lot of speeches for free, too). But at least with Willie's speaking talents, you can get some pizzazz for your $5000. A little tougher to figure is why business groups paid $47,364 last year to hear speeches by Democratic state Senator Joseph Montoya, whose speaking talents were well hidden before he became chairman of the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

District-bill-of-the-month award goes to Democratic state Senator Milton Marks, who is apparently determined to prove that the cosmopolitans of San Francisco can be as parochial as anyone else. Marks offered "eagerly-anticipated legislation" allowing the city to finance a new downtown baseball stadium for the San Francisco Giants by opening its own off-track horse-race betting parlor. We expect the chances of that bill passing are about as good as the chances the Giants' starting centerfielder this season will be Willie Mays.

Next we'll give you his Visa number. Somehow we included the wrong phone number for U. S. Senator Pete Wilson in our annual *Roster and Government Guide* (see *CJ*, February 1987). The number we gave connected callers with Wilson's car telephone (it's been changed). The public number in Los Angeles is (213) 209-6765.

Yes, but who controls his aura. The secretary of state's office is preparing to sue former Governor Jerry Brown for control of Brown's gubernatorial papers. According to *San Jose Mercury News* writer Teresa Watanabe, Brown has given his records, stuffed into 2000 boxes, to the University of Southern California. Brown is the first governor

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to be covered by a 1975 law saying gubernatorial records are public documents. But USC considers the Brown papers "its most significant gift of political papers" — an attitude that should be *prima facie* evidence that the university is the wrong place for interring the Brown legacy.

(Tom Stallard, Woodland)

All in the family. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown has at long-last found a chief of staff. Since the departure of Richie Ross about a year ago to run campaigns (and we know how well that went) Brown has made due with parttime help. The new chief, who will also head the office of Majority Services, is Michael Galizio, a vice-president of a San Francisco-based television production company and former staffer to Assemblyman Mike Roos. He also happens to be the husband of former Brown press secretary Bobbie Metzger who is now a partner in a public relations firm and still dispenses advice to Willie and a fair number of Assembly Democrats.

Speaking of families, last month we identified one "Paul Reagan" as a brother of President Ron. President Ron has a brother, but his name is Neil. In a letter, Paul Reagan identified himself "as a member of the Reagan family." He didn't say which member — or which Reagan family. Quite frankly, we don't know who he is.

Come across a blurb lately that's nosy, newsy or smart-alecky about California government, politics or politicians? Share it with the Journal. *We pay up to $25 for entertaining tidbits published in "Up Front," so rush your items to Up Front, 1714 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, 95814. Sorry, submissions cannot be returned.*

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— Bill Veeck

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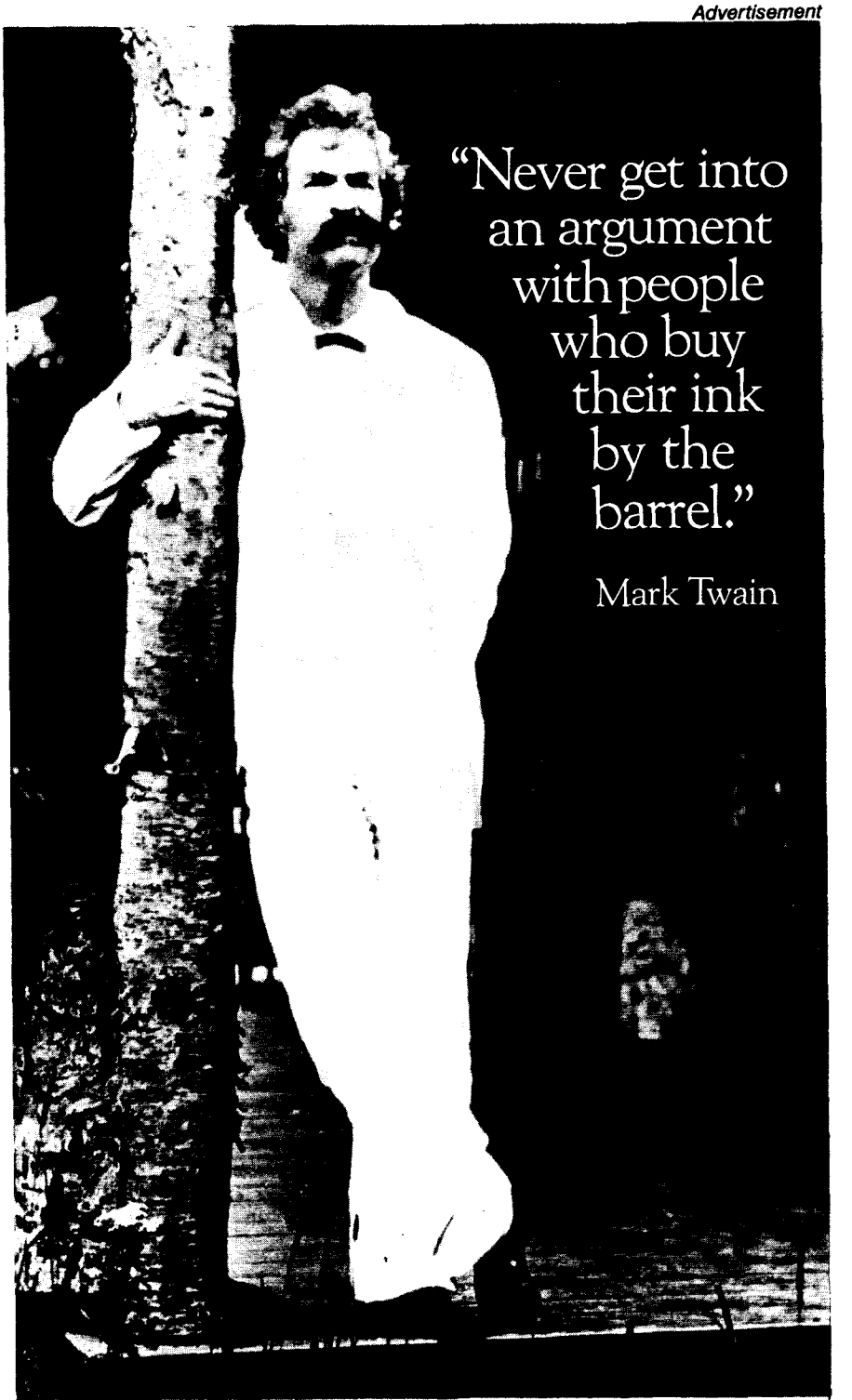

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After Reagan

State party struggles for unity

By PHILIP J. TROUNSTINE

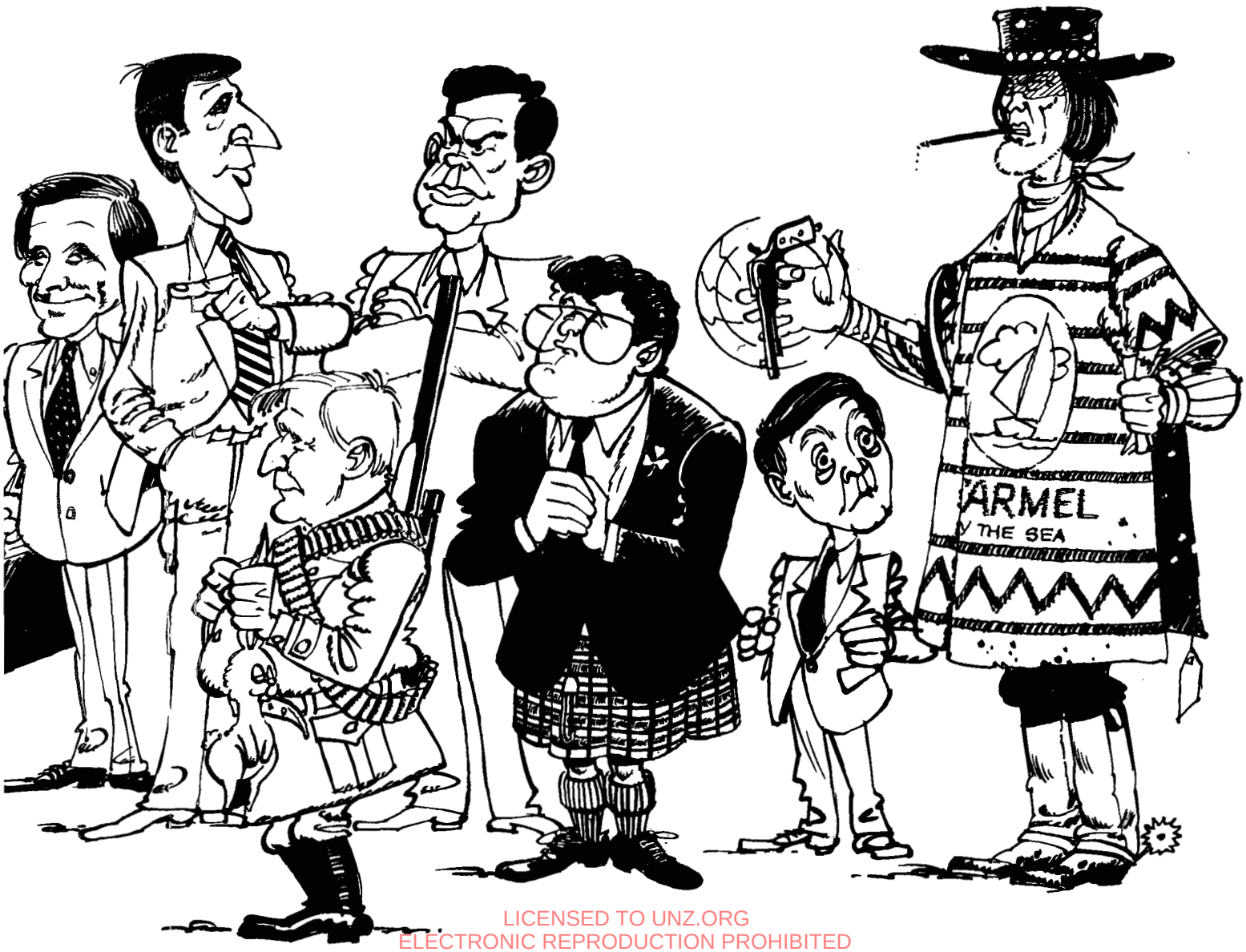
As the Reagan era stumbles to a conclusion, California's Republican Party, held tenuously together by the magnetism of the former governor and GOP demigod himself, once again is being pulled in opposite directions.

It's not exactly a new story. After all, a party whose leaders have ranged from Hiram Johnson, Joseph Knowland, Richard Nixon and Earl Warren to Bill Richardson, George Murphy, Sam Hayakawa and Pat Nolan, is nothing if not diverse.

But for the past 20 years — even when the infighting became vicious, as it did between Mike Curb and George Deukmejian in 1982 — the struggles within the GOP generally have been resolved by agreement that as long as one was a Reagan Republican he was, at the very least, a *bona fide* Republican.

But what will constitute a legitimate Republican and where will the party go when there is no Ronald Reagan to rally around? These were the underlying questions at February's California Republican Party convention in Sacramento. And although the outcome — despite the election as chairman of pragmatic former Assemblyman Bob Naylor — is far from certain, the options were clearly delineated:

Philip J. Trounstine is political editor for the San Jose Mercury News.



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Rebuff liberalism, embrace the conservative, religious revival and foster a "new nationalism . . . an America-first philosophy," Patrick Buchanan, the arch-conservative White House communications director, urged GOP delegates one evening.

Reach out with compassion, broaden the base of the party and offer genuine solutions to the "gut-level issues" of poverty, homelessness, toxics and education, former Congressman Ed Zschau, the GOP's losing candidate for U.S. Senate, exhorted the next day.

As Marty Wilson, the director of the state Senate Republican Caucus, summed it up: "In the past, Ronald Reagan was enough to keep the party together. As we face the post-Ronald Reagan era, we really have to hash all this out."

An erosion of confidence

Indeed, with polls showing a steady erosion in public confidence in the GOP — particularly in the wake of Reagan's Iran-Contra debacle — and an increasing popular appetite for activist government, the choice of an ideological path has never been more critical for the California Republican Party.

"I am not simply a Republican. I am known as a right-wing Republican," began Buchanan, who defended then-President Nixon during Watergate as he has Reagan. "The enemies of this president and the enemies of our Republican Party and the adversaries of our agenda are trying to exploit this affair, to cripple the Reagan presidency, overturn the Reagan mandate and reverse the Reagan revolution. At bottom, this has become a political struggle."

Besides standing by Reagan in his time of need, "the Republican Party needs to draw strength and new recruits from the religious revivals going on in America, among conservative and orthodox Jews, traditionalist Catholics, fundamentalist and evangelical Protestants — the whole broad coalition for traditional values," Buchanan said.

"The Republican Party must tap into the new patriotism that has been nurtured by President Reagan and channel it into a new nationalism, a resurgence of the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt, an America-first philosophy that will judge all the internationalist institutions and ideas of post-war liberalism, from the U.N. to the World Bank, from the International Monetary Fund to foreign aid, by a single standard: 'Do they any longer advance the national interests of the United States?' And if not, let's start separating the wheat from the chaff."

It was vintage, unvarnished Buchanan, exactly the kind of red-blooded, flag-waving rhetoric embraced by the right wing of California's GOP.

But the following morning, Zschau proposed a future of a far less-rigid cast.

Reagan's successes have been many he said. But "the lesson of 1986 is that we Republicans can't win by running on the past," he told the delegates. "We have to demonstrate that we understand and care about the real problems that people see and feel in this country and that we . . . have positive solutions, based on Republican principles, for dealing with those real problems: the problem of poverty, the problem of homelessness, the toxics issue, the need for better education. These are problems that grab people at the gut level."

Moreover, he said, "We will be doomed to be a minority party if we make the portals to the party so narrow that only a few can get in, if we make the litmus test to be a good Republican so difficult . . . if it's based not on openness but arrogance."

Zschau's irony

This was the rhetoric Zschau had used during the GOP Senate primary race, rhetoric he abandoned during the general election against Senator Alan Cranston as he lunged to the political right to woo Southern California Republican voters.

Zschau later acknowledged the irony that he had now returned to the moderate, inclusive message that had carried him to victory last June. At the end of his campaign against one of the most liberal Democrats in the Senate, some Republicans, particularly those on the religious right, suggested that it would be better to have the 72-year-old Cranston for one more term than to install the 46-year-old Zschau with his pro-choice views on abortion and other moderate social positions.

Zschau would not say flatly that he had lost the Senate race because of such attacks. But, he said, after his speech:

"Every time I would reach out for the center of the political spectrum and focus on issues that appealed to the middle, I would get hit by the right. And so I was sensitive to the

..."We as a party have to recognize that everybody has a bit of the truth."
— Ed Zschau

attacks from the right and probably, as a result, was perceived by my natural constituency in the middle as being too conservative, and so they didn't vote for me."

"You heard the natural Ed Zschau today," added the former congressman from Los Altos who plans to run for Cranston's seat again. "In 1992 you're going to get the natural Ed Zschau from beginning to end."

That "natural Ed Zschau" won a generous standing ovation from the GOP delegates. But it was far from clear that his nascent crusade to open up the GOP has yet had much impact.

Because the main item of business at this off-year convention was the election of party officers by appointed delegates, it would not be expected to draw as many young volunteers as would a convention during an election year. Yet even accounting for the convention's program, the gathering lacked much of the energy and youth evident a year ago.

"It's the Zschau factor," said pollster Gary Lawrence of Santa Ana. "Zschau appealed to the youth, and we saw that infusion. It takes a while for the youth to shift gears and become involved in the party."

Hard influences

With few attractive or charismatic stars in its constellation, the state GOP is still attracting only a smattering of young activists. And the party itself for the most part is still strongly influenced by hard-line conservatives from the state Legislature. And yet their success at running the party is mixed at best: Assemblyman Pat Nolan, for example, won only two out of five primary campaigns last June and in the process alienated three newcomers who eventually won seats in the Assembly.

And while Deukmejian — a moderate by California GOP standards — has personally intervened in party affairs on occasion, his desire to take command appears modest at best: He refused to pick his own running mate for lieutenant governor in the 1986 elections and he passed up the party's February convention for a national governor's meeting in

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Washington. A trial balloon he floated to become a "favorite son" candidate for president quickly deflated in the face of strong evidence that the state's Republicans wanted to choose from among an array of candidates in 1988. Deukmejian has also been unwilling to pioneer new approaches that might alienate GOP conservatives.

"That's the thing I'm worried about," added Cathy Ferrar, a 30-year-old lawyer from Los Angeles who is chairwoman of the California Young Republicans. "We want to keep those younger faces in the party. It's the arch right-wingers who were the ones undermining our ability to bring younger people into the party."

Naylor, with characteristic optimism and the diplomatic touch befitting a new GOP chairman, sought to embrace both Zschau and Buchanan.

"I have never been a litmus-test Republican," said the man who, as a GOP Senate candidate excoriated Zschau for failing to vote with Reagan on a variety of issues. "I think if you look at the diversity represented in this convention, if you look around at the minorities, the young people — a real diversity that didn't really exist 10 years ago at a typical state Republican convention — we've had a lot of gains because we've opened our doors. I don't think Ronald Reagan stands for exclusionist politics."

Buchanan, he said, "talked about appealing to particular groups but I don't think he meant exclusively those groups. I think the fundamentalist groups and the conservative Jewish organizations and the orthodox Jews and minority groups that are strongly anti-communist and strongly pro-work ethic are within the framework of what he was talking about. But I wouldn't say he was being exclusionist. He was, perhaps, targeting his outreach efforts a little more strongly in one direction."

Yet Naylor was unambiguous in his view toward those who would construct the GOP platform so narrowly that it would have no room for Zschauist liberals and moderates.

Naylor, himself, had castigated Zschau throughout his campaign for the GOP Senate nomination last year, labeling Zschau's voting record in Congress "a wrecking ball to the president's agenda." Zschau, Naylor said often, had voted against Reagan 43 percent of the time, "which places him philosophically much closer to Alan Cranston than Pete Wilson."

Yet when Zschau narrowly won the GOP primary in June, Naylor, placing a Republican victory above narrow ideology, enthusiastically supported his party's candidate. But others in the GOP actively sought to undermine Zschau's campaign, urging that six more years of Cranston, one of the most liberal members of the Senate, was better than 18 years of Zschau, with his moderate social views.

"I argued with a lot of Republicans throughout that campaign," Naylor recalled during the recent convention. "The idea of advocating the election of a Democrat as better than the election of a Republican whose voting record is infinitely better is a disgrace.

"The president was out here strongly supporting Zschau. And for some groups to suggest that one term of Cranston is better than four terms of Zschau was a terrible mistake. I hope it didn't influence enough votes to have made the difference."

Others, like state Senator Bill Richardson of Glendora, seem far less concerned that they may have cost the GOP a seat in the U.S. Senate.

"For me," Richardson said last summer, "choosing between Zschau and Cranston is like making a choice between herpes and gonorrhea." Asked recently what he thought of Zschau's call to widen the portals of the GOP, Richardson was equally tart. "Active people in the Republican Party are fed up with the Ed Zschau-types," he said. "He doesn't constitute squat in this state. He represents a small faction of the Republican Party. He represents what money can buy."

The Zschau-types, he added, "give you this big unity pitch when they're the nominee. But when they're not, they're the first to bail out. The Dave Packards of the world go south so fast. Go tell it to the Women's Federated, where these gals believe everything every Republican tells 'em. But don't go spreading that stuff to me."

Zschau, Richardson said, "is saying you have to be more like a Democrat to pick up votes. And it doesn't work that way. If it did, he'd be our senator. Why did he run 900,000 votes behind George Deukmejian? He ran a race that lost for him because voters didn't see much difference between him and Cranston. If my Republican has to look and vote the same as a Democrat, I'd rather have my opponent in the other party."

A familiar ring

Such sentiments have a familiar ring to them.

"We don't intend to turn the Republican Party over to the traitors in the battle just ended," Ronald Reagan stormed after Barry Goldwater's defeat to Lyndon Johnson in 1964. "We will have no more of those candidates who are pledged to the same goals as our opposition and who seek our support."

Yet it was only months later that Reagan, backed by Holmes Tuttle (who had earlier supported the "liberal" Dwight Eisenhower), Cy Rubel and Henry Salvatori, hired consultants Stu Spencer and Bill Roberts — who had managed (gasp!) Nelson Rockefeller's 1964 primary campaign — to run his bid for governor.

Recognizing that GOP disunity would cripple their campaign against two-term Governor Edmund G. Brown, Roberts and Spencer moved quickly to insulate Reagan from the right wing of the California Republican Party.

"Any people we knew who were Birchers or were real Birch sympathizers or even strongly conservative, we deliberately excluded from positions in the campaign," Roberts once told Lou Cannon. "Later on some of them might have wound up on some little periphery things that didn't matter, but they were not in front."

And whether or not he believed it in his heart of hearts, Reagan spent no small portion of his political capital last fall arguing that Zschau's election to the Senate was critical to the survival of the Reagan Revolution.

"It is a make-or-break election," he said at a Zschau fundraiser in Los Angeles. "It all comes down to the Golden State. If we win this California Senate race, we will keep control of the United States Senate."

But he didn't win the California seat, in part because "Richardson-type" rightist Republicans and bible-thumping conservatives urged that four more years of Cranston would be preferable to 16 years of Zschau.

"I'm saying reach out to everybody," Zschau said, noting that he had just the day before served as co-host for the Buchanan dinner and earlier in the day had hosted a reception in Menlo Park for Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, one of the most liberal Republicans in Congress. "My point is that we as a party have to recognize that everybody has a bit of the truth."

Zschau's outlook, said Richardson, "is the loser's perspective. I wouldn't ask Zschau how to find San Francisco from where he lives in the Bay Area."

And there lies the struggle among California Republicans. As one high-ranking party official put it after the convention:

"When the Reagan era ends, the adamant rightists who found their ability to operate thwarted by Reagan himself will try to find out if they can now dramatically turn the party to the right or if they will be thwarted by the centrist leadership of Deukmejian and Wilson that came into place during the Reagan era."

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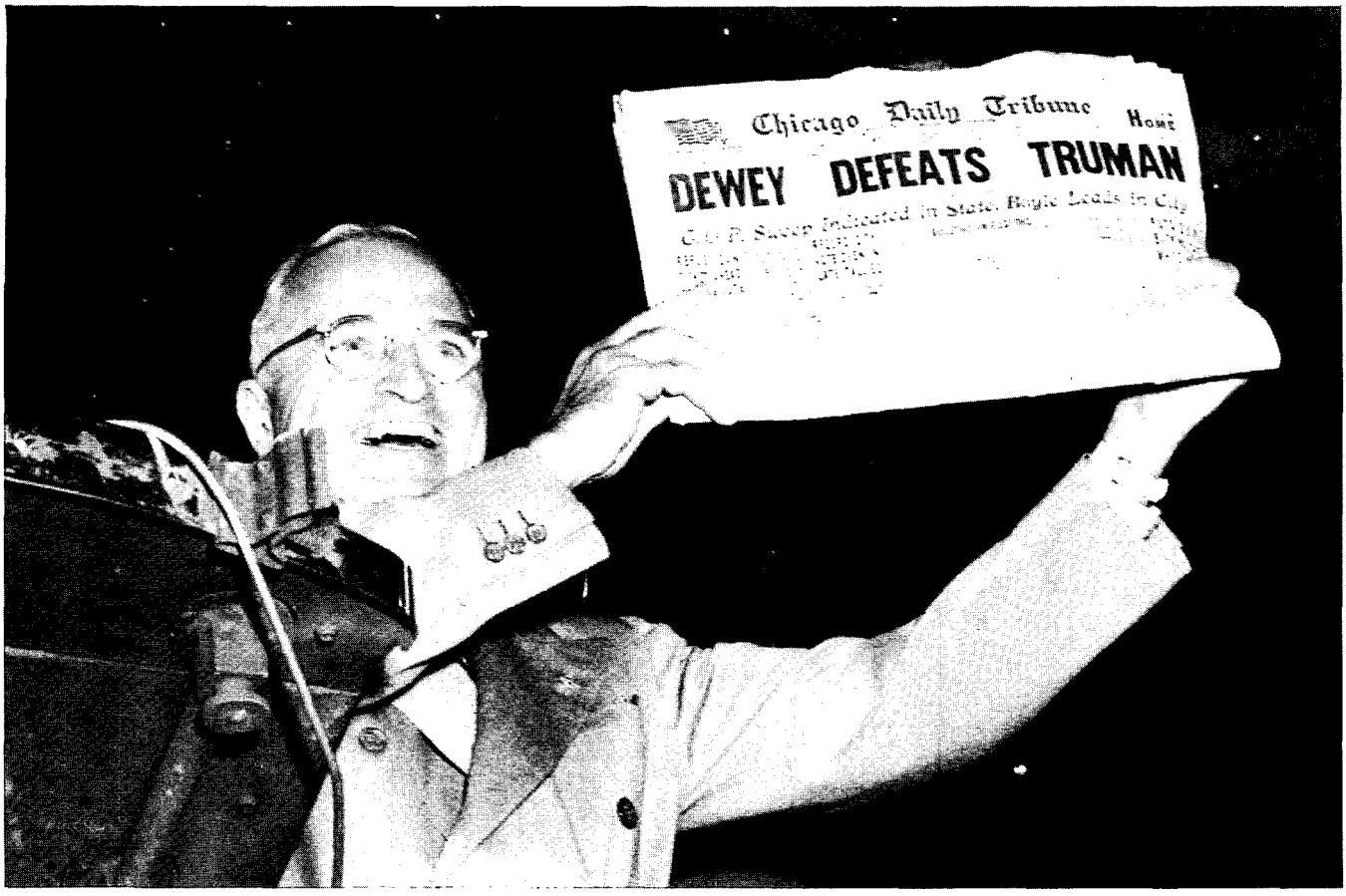

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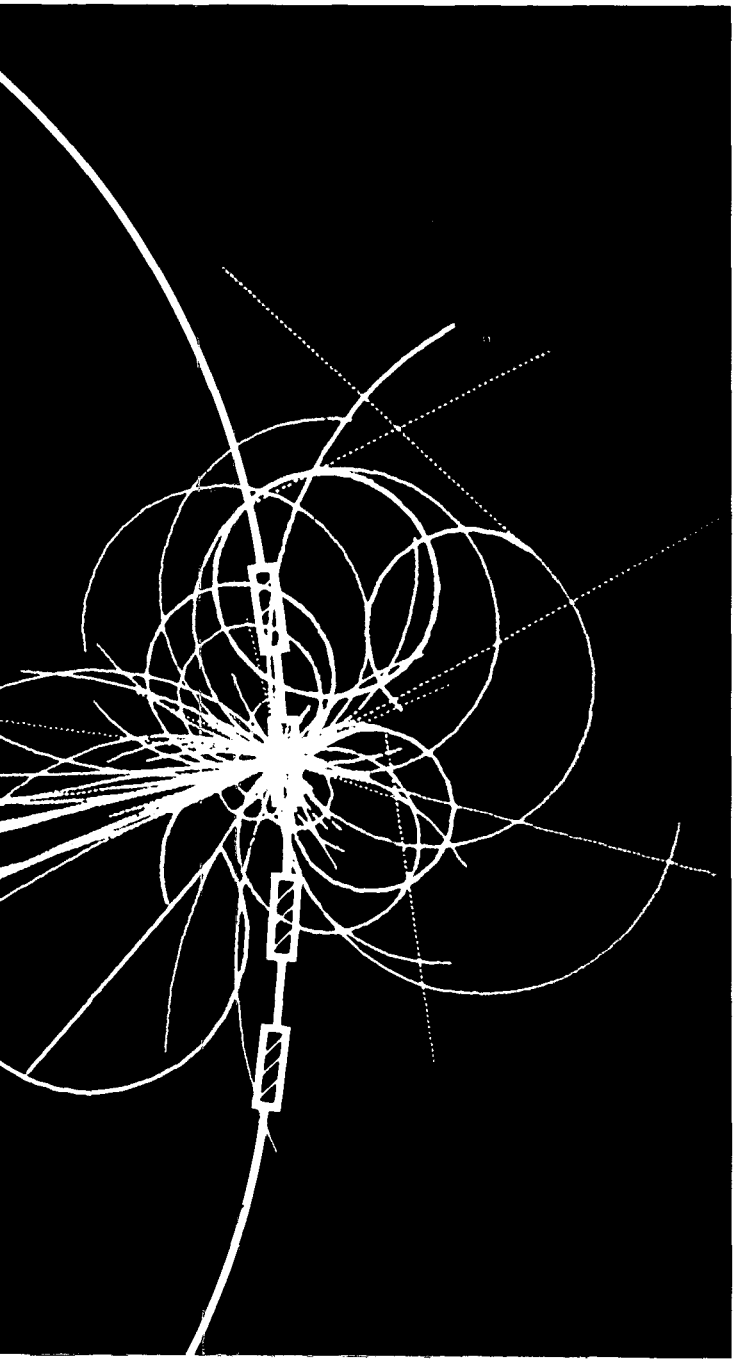

Can California compete?

Are we losing our high-tech edge?

By CLAUDIA BUCK

It's called the Superconducting Super Collider.

Translation: a giant atom smasher.

Although its fate is far from certain, given its hefty $4.4 billion price tag, the collider has nevertheless attracted intense interest from some 35 states — including California — that want to become home to the federal government's biggest science project.

For the state that does win that right — assuming the project is funded — it means thousands of jobs, millions of dollars in revenue and the priceless prestige of housing the world's most advanced physics machine.

For California, it means even more.

"It's a very important symbol of whether we can keep this state first in the technological revolution," said Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy. If the state fails to win the collider, "We will have damaged our long-term ability to stay a dominant leader in basic scientific research. This is a truly crucial fight."

It comes at a time when there's concern that California is slipping from its pedestal as the country's leader in aerospace, biotechnology, high-technology development, microelectronics and telecommunications.

In a report issued last fall from the state Legislature, SRI International warned that "California's leadership in science and technology and its industrial competitiveness are under increasing challenge by the new realities of global competitiveness."

Other states as well as other countries, the report noted, are moving in on territory where California once stood alone. Is California losing its competitive edge when it comes to science and high-tech advancements?

It depends on whom you talk to.

"Certainly, the answer is 'yes,'" declares Richard Blattner, vice president and co-founder of Charles Evans & Associates, a small high-tech firm in the Bay Area.

Blattner is past president of the statewide California Innovation Network, a group of small, high-tech businesses that backed a bill last year to provide up to $50,000 in research grants to small firms that already had received federal research funds. Blattner was "shocked" when Governor George Deukmejian vetoed the bill last year after it passed the Legislature. The governor, he said, is "totally out to lunch in not realizing that these small companies have ideas that are useful and commercial. It's an investment in the future."

In his veto message, the governor objected to the bill because it did not provide a source of funding. He also noted that several programs already exist to assist small, high-tech businesses.

But if the state is failing small business in Blattner's eyes, it's not disappointing another scientific stronghold: the UC campuses. Several UC administrators say the state has shown remarkable foresight in funding scientific research, particularly in a lean budget year.

The most-mentioned example is the Keck telescope, a multi-million-dollar telescope that will be built at Mauna Kea on the island of Hawaii as a joint venture between the University of California, California Institute of Technology and the private Keck Foundation in Southern California.

The telescope, twice the size of any existing model, will enable astronomers to probe far back in time and will attract some of the world's top astronomy minds to California, predicted Dr. James Albertson, executive assistant to the vice president, University of California. The state set aside $1 million for the telescope project in its current budget — a sign, says Albertson, that it recognizes the value of "pure science."

Continued on next page

Claudia Buck is a Capitol reporter for the Sacramento Bee.

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"There's a lot of interest in doing things that will produce better widgets. This is not that kind of activity," he noted. By funding the Keck telescope, he said, the governor and the Department of Finance indicate they "realize the significance of basic research and aren't mesmerized by the quick buck. Given the fiscal problems of the state, they have done very well in recognizing the importance of science."

No one quibbles with the amount of money the state dishes out for research projects on UC campuses. According to the state Department of Finance, since 1982-83 the state has allocated $19.7 million over and above ongoing UC research programs in such areas as microelectronics, biotechnology, AIDS research and toxic substances.

Wrong places

Both McCarthy and Democratic state Senator John Garamendi of Walnut Grove, who chairs the Joint Committee on Science and Technology, agree that the state hasn't been stingy when it comes to funding UC research. But they say the money is going to the wrong places.

"Unfortunately, too much of that research money is directed toward weaponry," said Garamendi. Consequently, he said, the results of that research are either "top-secret so the private sector doesn't get the spin-offs or it's so one-dimensional and so narrowly applied that there are no spin-offs."

The SRI study warned of the same thing. Although California is the nation's largest recipient of federal research-and-development dollars, it said, "too little of this effort, oriented primarily to defense and space, is transferred to commercial industry."

Transferring more of the technology gleaned from research to the private sector, it suggested, will heighten the state's industrial competitiveness, "providing us with products and processes we currently lack."

The private sector is the key, according to Robert Monagan, president of the California Economic Development Corporation. "The real answer is not the state — it's the private sector. What the state does is relatively minor. If the state can keep barriers away (from science and technology development), the private sector is the engine."

Monagan added that that's one of the reasons business is interested in the Super Collider. It is expected to spur jobs and bring more advanced science to California. But it's also prized in the scientific community for a more basic reason: It represents pure science.

And as its name implies, there's nothing small about it. "It's the largest single scientific project in the world," said UC's Albertson, referring to both its budget and physical size. Shaped like an oval racetrack, the collider would be constructed in an underground, 52-mile loop. Sunk 50 feet below the ground, it would hurl atoms around that loop faster than the speed of light, crashing them head-on. Those high-speed collisions will enable scientists to probe the tiniest, most baffling bits of matter in the universe. It's believed those collisions will help scientists simulate the massive "Big Bang" explosion that created the universe.

Besides the scientific secrets it may unlock, the Super Collider is sought after for more tangible reasons. What's at stake for the state that obtains it is an estimated 25,000 peak construction jobs, 3000 permanent jobs once it's built and an estimated $500 million in revenues to state coffers over 10 years.

And it's expected to lure some of the world's brightest scientific minds to work there.

But all that power and prestige doesn't come cheaply. In order to get off the drawing board and become funded, the collider must overcome the skepticism of Congressional critics who feel its $4.4 billion price tag is too big to swallow. Even some home-state supporters have expressed doubt over whether it can – or should – be funded in these tight fiscal times.

Congressman Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento, who serves on the House budget committee, recently told the *Sacramento Bee* that it's going to be a tough fight. "We're in a very, very difficult budget period, being asked to cut a tremendous number of dollars from domestic programs. Science has to compete with money for the homeless (and) cost-of-living adjustments."

Fazio believes the answer may lie in sharing the cost with another country, such as Japan.

But McCarthy argues against sharing the collider with anyone. "We should stay the dominant leaders in technology. We should try to preserve that advantage for American business."

Litmus test

Thus, the collider has become something of a litmus test of the state's commitment to science and technology. Many believe the zeal to obtain it is fueled by the state's embarrassing loss four years ago to Texas of a high-tech research center known as Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corporation (MCC).

Indeed, there seems to be a collective battle cry: "Remember the MCC."

In an October 1983 *California Journal* article, McCarthy blamed the MCC loss on the state having grown "fat and affluent; we have gotten lazy and lost our competitive edge."

This time around, it's different. The state is determined "not to mess it up again," said Dr. Burton Richter, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and an advisor to the state's Superconducting Super Collider executive steering committee. He grades the state's current campaign to win the collider an "A for effort."

Adds UC's Albertson, who also serves on the collider committee: "We're into this competition with our sleeves rolled up. There's a determination to be caught not napping, both in the executive and the legislative branch."

Indeed, politicians, business and educators have rallied around California's collider campaign.

The steering committee, which includes legislators, Congressmen, UC administrators and business leaders, has selected a site east of Stockton as California's candidate. The state has allocated $1.5 million for site studies and preparation of California's proposal, which must be delivered to the federal Department of Energy by August.

Even McCarthy believes attitudes have changed. "California has changed since the MCC loss. It was the impetus . . ."

Whether it will be enough is anyone's guess. Among the other contenders are Texas, which had previously indicated a willingness to pay for much of the construction costs, and Illinois, which is home to the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, a more modest atom smasher.

"This is important from a standpoint of being in the forefront of high-tech and physics. It's obviously something the state needs to go after," said John Geoghegan, secretary of the state Business, Transportation and Housing Agency.

But, he added, one of the tests of California's commitment is how much it's willing to spend. "We'll have to decide . . . what kind of financial package the public and private sector can put together, compared with what other states will put on the table."

Although the business community has yet to put up any money, it's likely to be asked, said Monagan. Noting that the state will need perhaps $300 or $400 million for roads, rights-of-way and other construction costs, Monagan said business will be asked to donate dollars and its political influence in promoting the state as the collider site.

Everyone concedes that, while California's qualifications

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A schematic of the layout of the Superconducting Super Collider, superimposed on an aerial photograph of Sacramento. The SSC will be roughly oval in shape, measuring seventeen and a half miles by fifteen miles.

in terms of site, scientific prowess and academic support are exemplary, much of the decision ultimately will depend on political arm-wrestling.

"On our merits, we can make the test. The question is whether we have the political might," said McCarthy. "This is a nice, clean test of political muscle."

The steering committee has already tapped former congressman and outgoing state Republican Party chairman Clair Burgener to lobby Washington, D.C., on California's behalf.

But the Super Collider isn't the only hope of those who believe California must stay competitive. A number of bills aimed at improving the state's scientific health are pending in the Legislature. Among them is Garamendi's bill, vetoed by the governor last year, to provide supplemental research funds for small, high-tech firms.

Garamendi also has bills to:

- establish two science and technology high schools (one each in Northern and Southern California) for 800 advanced science students. The bill (SB578) also would upgrade science training for teachers in grades K-12.
- develop manufacturing centers at both UCs and state universities to encourage the emphasis on product manufacturing in engineering departments; and,
- encourage UC research on the use of robotics and advanced technology in manufacturing as a means of keeping high-tech manufacturing in the state.

"We need to give incentives to show people we can be effectively competitive," said Democratic Assemblyman Sam Farr of Carmel, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Economic Development and New Technologies. Toward that aim, he's introduced a number of bills, including measures that would:

- provide a tax credit (amount undetermined) for businesses that fund research on UC or college campuses;
- pay up to $20,000 on student loans for engineering graduate students who already received financial backing from business. To qualify for the state assistance, the student must teach engineering following graduation.
- revive a tax credit for businesses donating lab and computer equipment to schools.

In addition, Farr and Garamendi are co-authoring a bill creating a Science and Technology Council to advise the state on science and technology spending and serve as an advisor to business on where to invest in those areas.

When it comes to keeping California competitive, there is no single answer. As SRI concluded in its report to the Legislature: "No single step will ensure California's competitiveness in the new global economy. What is required is a series of many incremental steps undertaken in a cooperative spirit by industry, government and educational institutions. Each seemingly small step, taken in concert with others as part of an overall strategic conception, will lead to a stronger California better able to weather the passage to the 21st Century."

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photo by Rich Pedroncelli

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ting on squeeze

or, Why is insurance so popular?

By A.G. BLOCK and STEPHANIE CARNIELLO

One of the myths of our time: Are some legislative committees juicier than others when it comes to raising campaign contributions? Is a seat on Assembly Finance and Insurance worth more, on average, than a seat on, say, Veterans Affairs? Is a spot on Senate Health and Human Services worth more than a spot on Constitutional Amendments or Local Government?

Well, yes.

On the face of it, a seat on the Assembly F&I Committee should be worth more than a seat on Veterans Affairs. Legislators may agree with this assessment because, according to one source, well over half of the Assembly's membership requested to serve on F&I for the current session. Twenty one of them made it, making Finance and Insurance the second largest committee in the lower house — behind only Ways and Means.

Why should F&I be so popular? The committee has a huge bill load and its work affects insurance companies, banks, financial planners, mortgage bankers, savings-and-loans institutions, doctors, lawyers, credit unions, issuers of credit cards, franchisers and thrift companies. Bills passing through the committee can sometimes cost (or save) businesses millions of dollars, and those industries tend to be generous givers. Also, titanic legislative battles over issues such as medical malpractice insurance can bring big-spending lobbies into conflict, which also tends to generate campaign money for members.

Stephanie Carniello is a California Journal *intern. A.G. Block is managing editor of the* Journal.

By contrast, Veterans Affairs handles a much more limited number of bills, and veterans' groups traditionally don't have a lot of money to throw around.

On the surface, a survey of the "earning power" of legislative committees for the 1985-86 session tends to bear this out. The F&I Committee, for example, ranked third out of 30 Assembly committees with an average of $346,982 for each of its 17 members (see Assembly chart). The Veterans Committee ranked 29th out of 30th, with an average contribution of $193,756 per member.

Contribution totals for individual members of Finance and Insurance ranged from a high of $1,084,994 for former Democratic Assemblyman Lou Papan and $700,208 for Democrat Tom Bane to a low of $146,132 for Teresa Hughes, also a Democrat. Top earner on the Veterans Committee was Democrat Curtis Tucker with $337,557. The low was Republican Dave Kelley with $93,908.

To establish the rankings, total contributions for each committee member (less transfers of funds from other politicians) were added and the sum divided by the number of members on the committee.

Swag merchants

Some members raised so much money — for reasons that went beyond their roles as members of any committee — that their fund-raising totals were not included with their committees. In the Senate, Republican Bill Campbell raised nearly $2 million in his failed effort to become state controller. Democrat David Roberti and Republican Jim Nielsen both also raised over $1 million, much of it due to their roles as leaders of their respective parties in the upper house. And then there was Gray Davis — the former Democratic assemblyman from Beverly Hills who permanently retired the title "Sultan of Swag" for his fund-raising efforts. Davis, who defeated Campbell for state controller last November, raised over $3.5 million.

Of course, a seat on any particular committee is not the sole measure of any member's fund-raising capability. Members serve on more than one committee, or are part of a house leadership team, or represent wealthy constituents, or work hard at mining contributions from lobbyists and special interests, or run for a higher office and therefore need more than the usual amount of cash.

But committee assignments can help. When a legislator sends out invitations to a Sacramento fund raiser, he or she is more likely to get a response from political-action committees and corporations that appear before the lawmaker's committees. When those committees' jurisdictions extend to wealthy and generous PACs — like those for doctors, racetrack owners, beer and wine distributors, banks and so on — the member's warchest can grow substantially.

In the Assembly, committees that are generally perceived to be among the most lucrative — Rules, F&I, Public Investments, Governmental Organization and Health — finished among the leaders. Committees that are generally regarded as poor for fund raising — Consumer Protection, Veterans Affairs, Education and Local Government — finished at or near the bottom. The same was true for the Senate.

But there were some exceptions that ran counter to the perception. For example, Assembly Ways and Means — which hears nearly every fiscal bill introduced in the Legislature, including the governor's budget — finished a distant 10th. Judiciary, which handles matters legal, finished 21st. But Human Services finished sixth and Public Safety ninth — two committees that have little jurisdiction over high-paying lobbies and special interests.

On the Senate side, committees perceived to be good for campaign funds finished high — Insurance, Claims and Corporations, third; Health and Human Services, fourth; Business and Professions, fifth; and Governmental Organization,

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seventh. Committees perceived to be poor for fund raising were near the bottom — Local Government, 22nd, and Constitutional Amendments, 21st.

The potential earning power of Senate committees is more difficult to pinpoint through this kind of survey, however. Since only half the house runs for election at any one time, it can be said that as many as 20 senators are not engaged in heavy fund raising during any one legislative session.

SENATE

Rk	Committee	Average	Members
1.	Natural Resources	$544,833	8
2.	Public Employment/Retirement	503,542	5
3.	Insurance, Claims, Corporations	489,426	5
4.	Health/Human Services	455,524	8
5.	Business/Professions	444,474	9
6.	Toxics/Public Safety	438,023	8
7.	Government Organization	409,579	10
8.	Energy	384,811	9
9.	Rev & Tax	379,216	9
10.	Elections	365,534	7
11.	Banking/Commerce	363,216	11
12.	Education	363,015	11
13.	Industrial Relations	362,379	8
14.	Judiciary	327,295	10
15.	Housing/Urban Affairs	311,989	7
16.	Agriculture/Water	293,460	10
17.	Transportation	289,944	11
18.	Rules	283,918	4
19.	Budget/Fiscal Review	269,590	11
20.	Appropriations	257,361	8
21.	Constitutional Amendments	245,819	5
22.	Local Government	191,875	6

ASSEMBLY

Rk	Committee	Average	Members
1.	Rules	453,093	7
2.	Public Employment	353,814	9
3.	Finance/Insurance	346,982	17
4.	Public Investments	346,964	13
5.	Transportation	337,507	15
6.	Human Services	328,128	9
7.	Government Organization	324,717	17
8.	Health	318,470	13
9.	Public Safety	313,784	7
10.	Ways & Means	302,146	23
11.	Elections/Reapportnmt	296,563	10
12.	Aging/Long-Term Care	290,958	10
13.	Housing	283,031	10
14.	Rev & Tax	277,156	12
15.	Constitutional Amend	274,418	5
16.	Natural Resources	274,180	13
17.	Water, Parks, Wildlife	266,439	13
18.	Utilities/Commerce	262,761	13
19.	Labor	257,158	13
20.	Envirn Safety/Toxic Mat	256,330	15
21.	Judiciary	255,522	10
22.	Policy Research	246,888	12
23.	Govt Efficiency	240,719	7
24.	Local Govt	238,874	10
25.	Intergvrnmntal Relations	219,981	7
26.	Econ Develop/New Tech	216,245	10
27.	Education	208,903	13
28.	Agriculture	206,690	13
29.	Veterans Affairs	193,756	6
30.	Consumer Protection	117,329	7

Source: LegiTech

This shows up in the low ranking for the Senate's two fiscal committees — Budget and Fiscal Review, and Appropriations — which finished 19th and 20th, respectively. On Appropriations, five of the eight members included in the survey did not seek reelection in 1986. In the same vein, eight of the 12 Budget members did not have to run, including Democrat Walter Stiern who retired from the Senate and thus raised only $600.

The top Senate committee was Natural Resources — which points out another variable for the Senate: those members who don't have to run for reelection to the Senate often seek higher office. Thus, Natural Resources' per-average contribution was high because two committee members did just that — John Garamendi and H.L. Richardson both ran campaigns for statewide office, Democrat Garamendi for state controller and Republican Richardson for lieutenant governor. They raised $979,372 and $768,097, respectively.

The same was true of Assembly Public Employment and Retirement where one of its members — Democrat Lou Papan — raised over $1 million in his unsuccessful race for the state Senate.

Committee requests

Another measure of a committee's perception as a juice committee come from the members themselves. At the beginning of each two-year session, the Assembly clerk's office asks each member which committees he or she wants to serve on. The request forms are then passed on to the Assembly speaker who assigns members to each committee. According to one source, the two most requested committees are Governmental Organization and Finance and Insurance. As a result, those two committees have the largest membership — 18 and 21, respectively — of any policy committee except the juggernaught Ways and Means.

Most members of the Finance committee deny that monetary considerations had anything to do with their requests to serve on that panel. Without exception, those who responded said they wanted to be on the Finance and Insurance Committee because of their deep and abiding interest in insurance — "One of the most important issues in the state," said Democrat Peter Chacon.

Committee chairman Pat Johnston said his panel is so large because "it's my impression that the committee hears more substantive bills than any other committee." Johnston, who is not a big fund raiser himself, wouldn't speculate on why so many of his colleagues requested a seat on his committee.

But he admitted that the vast amount of campaign money generated by some committee members, coupled with the committee's jurisdiction, does create a perception that money influences legislators' votes. "There is no way to avoid the perception," Johnston said.

The Stockton Democrat also admitted, in his case, that the fear of that perception may on occasion sway his vote on what Johnston characterized as a "close call" where a monied interest like banks are lined up against a no-money constituency like consumers. Johnston said the fear that his vote *for* the monied interest might be construed as having been bought might persuade him to vote the other way.

"People (lawmakers) think fund raising is easy," said one Democratic legislator who asked not to be identified. "They think that some magic wand will touch them by being on Finance and Insurance or GO, and they'll be able to raise huge sums of money without working for it. It doesn't work. A lot of people on the bottom are looking for an easy lever and an edge."

Many factors influence a lawmaker's ability to raise campaign cash. Assignment on a committee that oversees bills that affect well-heeled lobbyists is probably not the end-all, be-all for Sacramento fund raising. But, it can't hurt.

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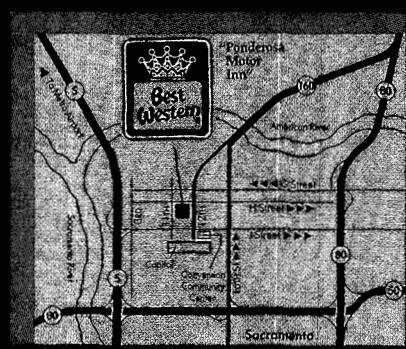

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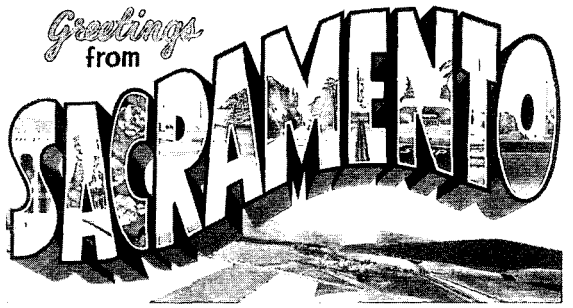

There are two kinds of people who visit the Capitol: the wide-eyed and the steely-eyed. The wide-eyed come to see a truly magnificent building; the steely-eyed come to influence the lawmaking and politicking that take place within it. We, the editors of *California Journal*, believe this booklet may be of interest to either visitor, but we have prepared it especially for those who come here for a little of each.

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The information in this booklet was compiled, revised and updated by California Journal *interns Stephani Camiello and Wendy Walsh.*

The cover of *California Journal's 1987 Political Visitor's Guide*, "Greetings from SACRAMENTO," is courtesy of Sacramento artist Darrell Forney. The painting is part of a private collection in Sacramento.

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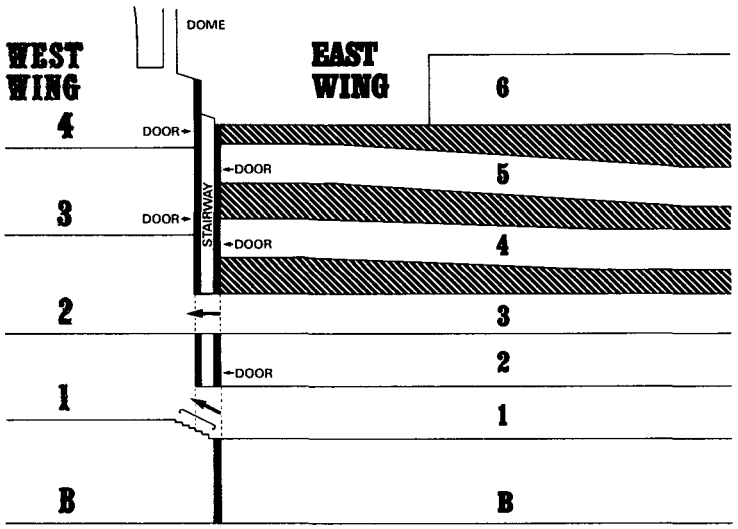
An introduction to the Capitol

In getting around the Capitol, the first thing to know is that it's actually two buildings — the original structure built in the 1860s and beautifully restored in the 1970s, and an East Wing addition completed in 1951. Because the old building (known as the West Wing) has high ceilings and the East Wing has low, the floors don't match. The second floor of the West Wing, for instance, connects to the third floor of the East. Although confusing at first, you get that nice feeling of being an insider once you know your way around (see illustration).



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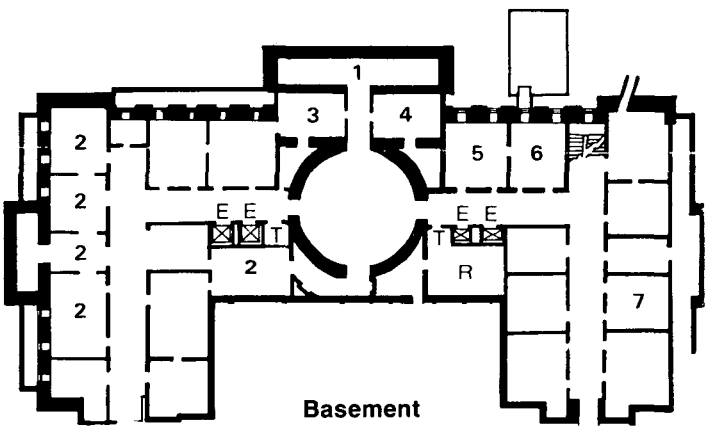
Of the two buildings, the West Wing is more interesting. A magnificent piece of architecture, it houses the Senate and Assembly chambers, the offices of legislative leaders and many of the facilities of most use to political visitors. What follows, then, is a floor-by-floor description of the older building (with illustrations) and a general description of the newer one.

Basement

As a political visitor to the Capitol, you may want to start in the basement of the West Wing. There, you'll find a place to pick up a schedule of legislative activities, a place to eat, a place to lounge and telephones to keep in touch with the folks back home. You can also sign up for tours of the building, see a movie about the Capitol or buy a souvenir.

Legislative schedules for each day, done separately for the Assembly and the Senate, are known as the *Daily File*, and are available in the Bill Room. Open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., the Bill Room, as its name implies, is also the place to pick up a copy of whatever bill may have brought you to the Capitol in the first place. The Bill Room also carries various other legislative publications, such as the *Daily Journal* which reports on legislative actions of the day before. The first copy of all these is free. Since legislative publications are sometimes difficult to interpret, you may want help. And in this — as in other cases of need — you can usually count on assistance from the upstairs office of your senator or Assembly member. That's what they're there for.

The basement cafeteria serves good food, is open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and, with a seating capacity of 200, often has enough room to serve as a meeting place for you and your friends. Make no mistake, if you plan to do any politicking about the Capitol, you'll want a place to sit for a



1. Gift shop
2. Restaurant
3. Bill room
4. Communications room
5. Museum theater
6. Museum exhibit room
7. Tour office

E Elevators
R Restrooms
T Pay telephones

while and review strategy. If not the basement cafeteria, there's another cafeteria on the 6th floor of the East Wing or use your legislator's office — if he or she will permit it. In good weather, there's Capitol Park. And if all of this seems too informal, you can rent temporary office space in any of several nearby buildings (see directory).

The telephone room has eight spacious booths and a ninth — with a keyboard and screen attachment — for use by the deaf. Maintained by Pacific Bell, it also contains telephone directories covering every area of the state. In the rear, off to the right, is a small lounge with several deep, well-cushioned chairs.

As mentioned above, the old Capitol (the West Wing) is a truly magnificent structure, and it would be a shame to spend time in it without taking a close look at the building it-

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self and learning something about its past. In other words, a stop at the basement tour office is in order. There, you can pick up pamphlets and other information about the building and arrange to join a guided tour. The tours are free and are given hourly from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekends. You must sign up within a half-hour before each tour. For more information, or to arrange group tours, call 324-0333.

A short distance from the tour office is a small museum containing photographs and exhibits covering the Capitol's history and reconstruction. The restoration began in 1975 and required the labor of some 1500 craftsmen before the building reopened officially in 1982.

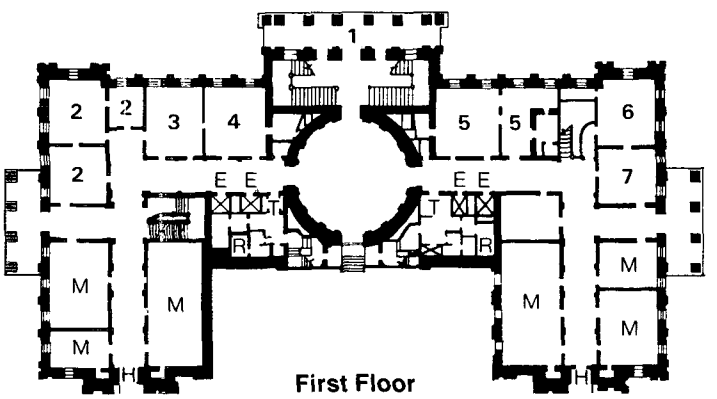
Next to the exhibit room is a small movie theater where a 10-minute film about the Capitol begins every 15 minutes. Longer films about the building are shown at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily as well. None may win an academy award, but they're interesting nonetheless.

Rounding out the basement attractions is the Capitol gift shop. Open seven days a week, it carries a line of moderately-priced books and souvenirs, including pieces of brick from the Capitol reconstruction. (There are worse paperweights around.) The shop is run for the benefit of developmentally-disabled adults and features many handcrafted items made by them.

First floor

The most impressive view in the Capitol is available only from the first floor. Stand near the center of the rotunda and look upward 120-feet into the interior of the beautifully-decorated dome. The sight alone is worth the $68 million it cost to restore the building.

The nearby piece of statuary, honoring Queen Isabella's gift of jewels to Columbus, has little relation to things California. But it was donated to the state in the last century and Governor George Stoneman decided in 1883 that it would look good where it is now. The statuary was removed during the Capitol restoration, and when the building reopened in 1982, officials in charge of the restoration made a determined effort to prevent its return. It was not a suitable work for the surroundings, they maintained.



1. 10th Street Entrance
2. Historic governor's offices
3. Archives exhibit
4. Historic secretary of state office
5. Historic treasurer's office
6. Historic State Library
7. Historic attorney general's office

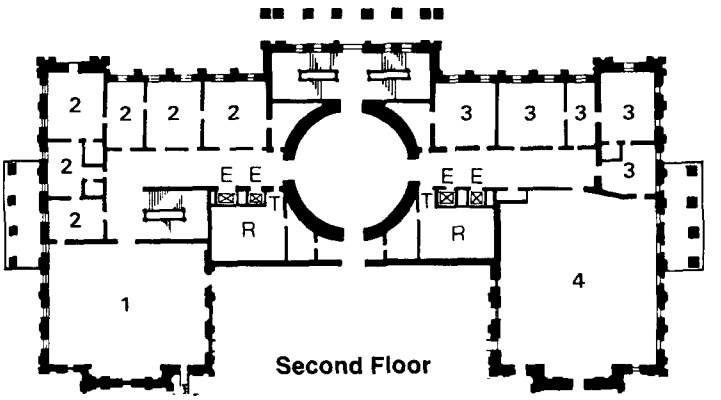
E Elevators
R Restrooms
M Meeting rooms
H Handicap ramp
T Pay telephone

But traditionalists and various Italian-American groups mounted an intensive lobbying effort, and the Legislature finally ordered that Columbus and Isabella be restored. Lest anyone become too optimistic about the power of citizens' lobbies, be it remembered that the top leader in the state Senate then (and now), President pro Tempore David Roberti, was one of those Italian-Americans who wanted Columbus put back.

The rest of the first floor is largely devoted to showing visitors what various state offices looked like in bygone years. Informative signs explain each exhibit. Part of the Capitol's day-to-day business is also carried on; there are five legislative meeting rooms on the floor.

Second floor

The Senate and Assembly chambers are on the second floor and would be worth seeing even if you had no interest in what goes on there. Huge rooms, with soaring ceilings and splendid decorations, they convey a sense of governmental majesty that the politicians who work there — being human



1. Senate floor
2. Senate president pro tempore
3. Assembly speaker
4. Assembly floor

E Elevators
R Restrooms
T Pay telephone

— often do not. Professional lobbyists (those who do enough lobbying to be required to register with the secretary of state) are barred from both the Senate and Assembly floors. But other visitors are permitted, provided they can show a floor pass given by a member of the Legislature. (We're speaking here of the legislative floor, not the galleries above.)

Office suites for the Legislature's two top leaders — the Assembly speaker and the Senate president pro tempore — are also on the second floor. The current speaker is Willie Brown, a San Francisco Democrat. President pro Tem Roberti is a Democrat from the Hollywood area of Los Angeles. Elected by their colleagues, these men have a collection of powers which, generally speaking, allow them to control the flow of legislation through their separate houses.

Third floor

Midway across the third floor, at the head of the two grand staircases coming up from the floor below, hangs the controversial portrait of former Governor Jerry Brown. Bright and vivid in color and expressionistic in style, it differs sharply from the portraits of other former governors that also adorn the Capitol walls. It was so different, in fact, that legis-

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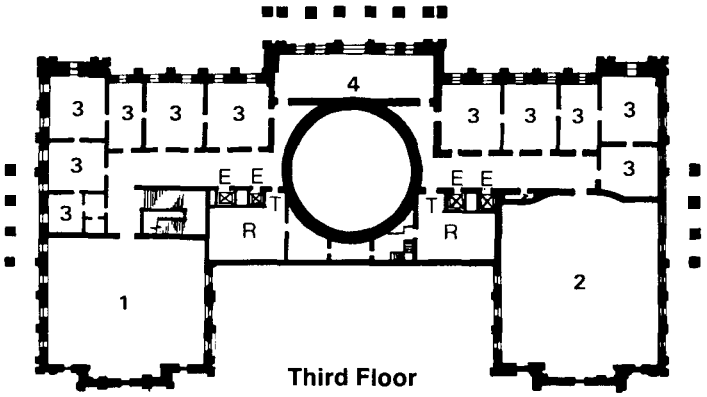
lative leaders decided to hang it in this relatively remote spot by itself. Even so, in its staid surroundings it still seems vaguely garish and out of place. Capitol tour guide Michelle Beutell likes the portrait but says she stopped bringing her



1. Senate gallery
2. Assembly gallery
3. Offices
4. Jerry Brown's portrait

E Elevator
R Restroom
T Pay telephone

groups to it because she got tired of defending it against the many visitor complaints.

At either end of the third floor are the entrances to the Assembly and Senate galleries. If you cannot get a pass for the house floor (and they are not easy to come by) and you want to see how the senators or Assembly members handle your bill, you can usually get a seat in the galleries. When the lawmakers are in session, you'll have to pass through a metal detector, as in an airline terminal. Also, cameras and recording devices are not allowed.

The Senate president pro tem is, as mentioned, elected by all the senators and is traditionally a member of the majority party. However, Democrats and Republicans then separately elect party leaders of their own. And each of them then gets an office on the third floor. The Democratic leader now is Barry Keene of Benicia. The Republican is Jim Nielsen of Woodland. Their counterparts in the Assembly (who don't have offices in the splendid West Wing) are Democrat Tom Hannigan of Fairfield and Republican Pat Nolan of Glendale.

Fourth floor

The fourth floor is the site of three hearing rooms and a batch of Senate offices. Not much here for the political visitor unless he or she has a bill to be heard before a committee using one of the rooms.

East Wing

The Capitol's East Wing is a six-story structure that was completed in 1951 and is mostly given over for the offices of individual legislators and legislative committee hearing rooms. However, the governor's suite of offices is also in this building on the first floor. Additionally on the first floor are smaller suites for the lieutenant governor and director of the Department of Finance.

Only a relatively small reception area within the governor's suite is open to the public. Shortly after former Governor Jerry Brown took office in 1975, a variety of protest groups began conducting sleep-ins there, often camping out for several days. Rather than discourage such protests by calling in police, Brown removed the area's soft couches and chairs and replaced them with hard wooden furniture. Since then, the protests have dwindled and Governor George Deukmejian, who succeeded Brown in 1983, is back to soft furniture again.

Also on the first floor is Room 1190 where the governor, legislators and others conduct news conferences. As a political visitor, think carefully of how you, too, might call a news conference so that the press might help trumpet your cause. The governor's press office schedules usage of Room 1190 and will give time there to any legislator who asks. So, if you have something interesting to say and can cover the $22 fee, ask your legislator to reserve time for you.

Room numbering

Getting around the Capitol, in both East and West Wings, may be a bit easier if you remember that East Wing rooms are numbered with four digits and West Wing rooms with three. Thus, if you look in your copy of the Daily File and see that a bill of interest to you is scheduled for a committee hearing in Room 4203, you head for the East Wing, fourth floor. Similarly, if it's Room 126, you go to the West Wing, first floor.

Office numbers for all members of the Legislature are posted opposite the elevator banks on every floor of the East Wing except the sixth. There, for reasons buried in the ancient past, you'll find a small collection of photographs and memorabilia concerning Californians in the Civil War. If you don't know what your legislator looks like, you can find out because the photographs of all of lawmakers are in the East Wing, along a small stretch of the main corridor on the third floor.

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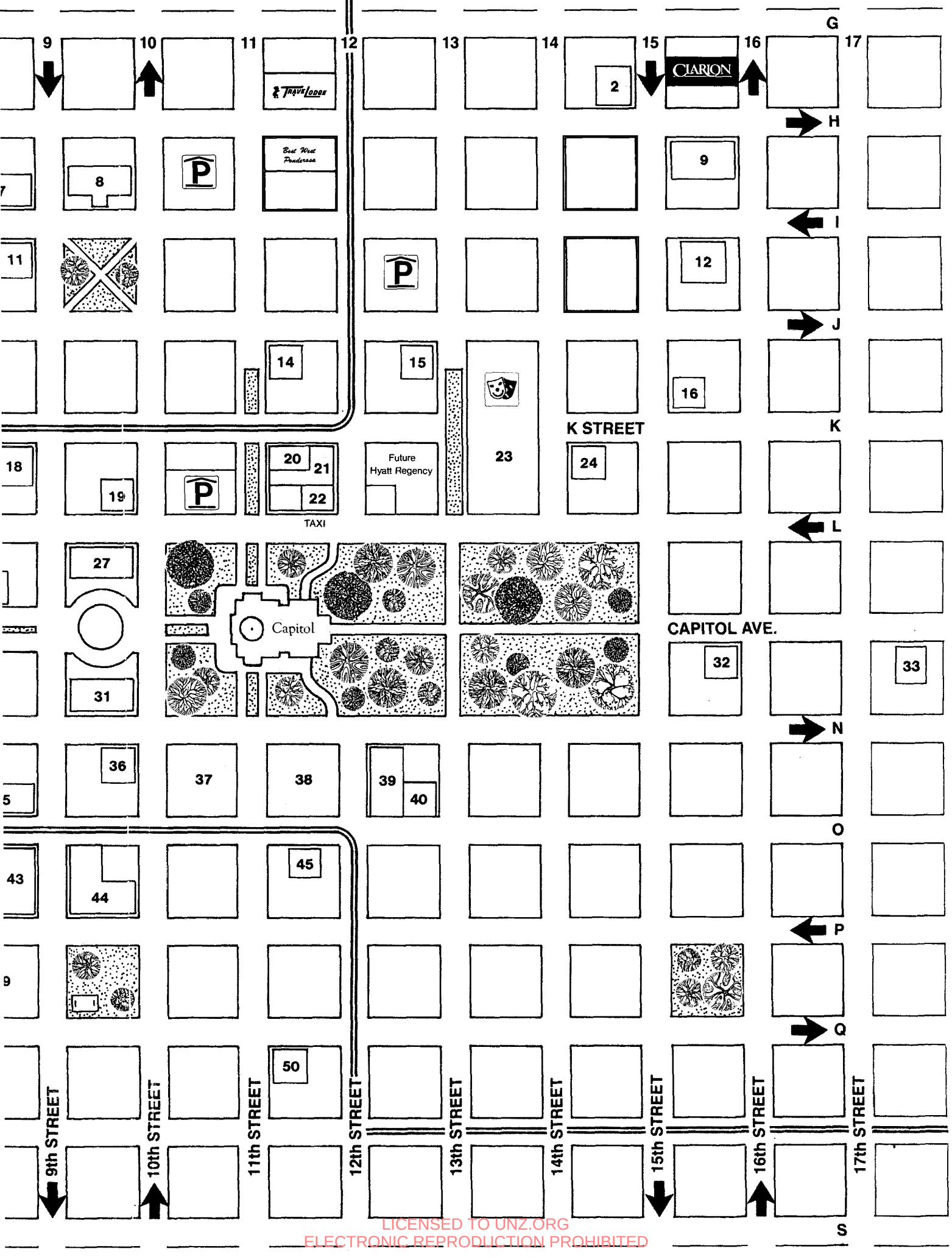

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Sacramento's Renaissance

By BOB SYLVA

The first thing first-time political visitors to Sacramento should realize is that the august State Capitol no longer sets the agenda for the rest of the city. That bald declaration, of course, will convulse more than a few pin-striped capitolites as historic heresy. Still, it's true.

Almost since its discovery in the turbulent Gold Rush era of 1849, Sacramento — located in the heart of the state's fertile Central Valley — has claimed recognition and economic prosperity for two things: agriculture and state government. Today, Sacramento, the sixth largest city in the state with a population of 289,000, is fast becoming an explosive growth zone in California. Agriculture, though still crucial, has been uprooted by real estate; and though government continues to provide one out of three jobs, it, too, is losing its gray sway over the city.

Sacramento, in short, is becoming more diversified, revamping its economy from tomatoes and red tape to retail trade and service industries. Even the most casual observer will note the dust and debris of a city seemingly under a siege of construction. Cranes, like trees, are becoming permanent sentries on the landscape. In nearly every sector of Sacramento, some major project — hotel, highrise, residential complex — is edging towards completion. Consequently, the city's once flat and uninspiring skyline is showing some upward mobility. The most conspicuous profile of late is the Capitol Bank of Commerce which, at 19 stories and 260 feet tall, looms over the once ascendent, 238-foot State Captiol. That 22 feet of disparity is the crowning blow. The city's reigning symbol has changed ownership — from public service to private enterprise.

None of this should concern the political tourist. In truth, the fact that the State Capitol has been deposed as the vital nerve center of Sacramento is a boon for visitor and local alike. It's long been axiomatic: government town — comatose town. Indeed, in days past, once a political visitor completed his or her rovings in the labyrinth of state government, he or she could look forward to a wooden meal, a walk around a deserted town, and a long, restful night in a hotel room. Sacramento, once the street lights turned on, held all the excitement of a committee hearing. No longer. It can now be said, with a semi-straight face, that Sacramento is entering a new era of urbanity.

Consider the activity in the downtown area alone: a $63-million Hyatt Regency under construction across from the State Capitol; a $40-million plan to expand the convention center; a $92.3 million proposal to further develop the riverfront with a hotel, restaurants, shops; and the completion of an 18-mile, $165-million light rail project, which quietly traverses down a sleek and almost festive K Street Mall. Other big ticket projects being planned include a $50-million, 350-foot-high Renaissance Tower; a $70-million Library Plaza which would showcase a new central library; plus an expanded City Hall, a renovated Memorial Auditorium, a refurbished City Plaza park and increased parking facilities.

None of this is being tabulated here for the sake of civic chauvinism but to offer proof that Sacramento is quickening its pace. Moreover, it's enlivening its pulse with some exciting shops, thoughtful restaurants with challenging cuisines, pleasant cafes with choice coffees and outdoor seating, a palette of interesting and contemporary art galleries, and more than a few places to enjoy live, if not diverting, entertainment at night. The city has also recently entered the arena of professional sports with the Sacramento Kings, whose fans at least are leading the National Basketball Association in unbridled enthusiasm.

Combine the above with the time-honored drawing cards of the State Capitol, Sutter's Fort, Old Sacramento, charming Victorian homes and stirring Gold Rush landmarks, and Sacramento has much to offer to engage

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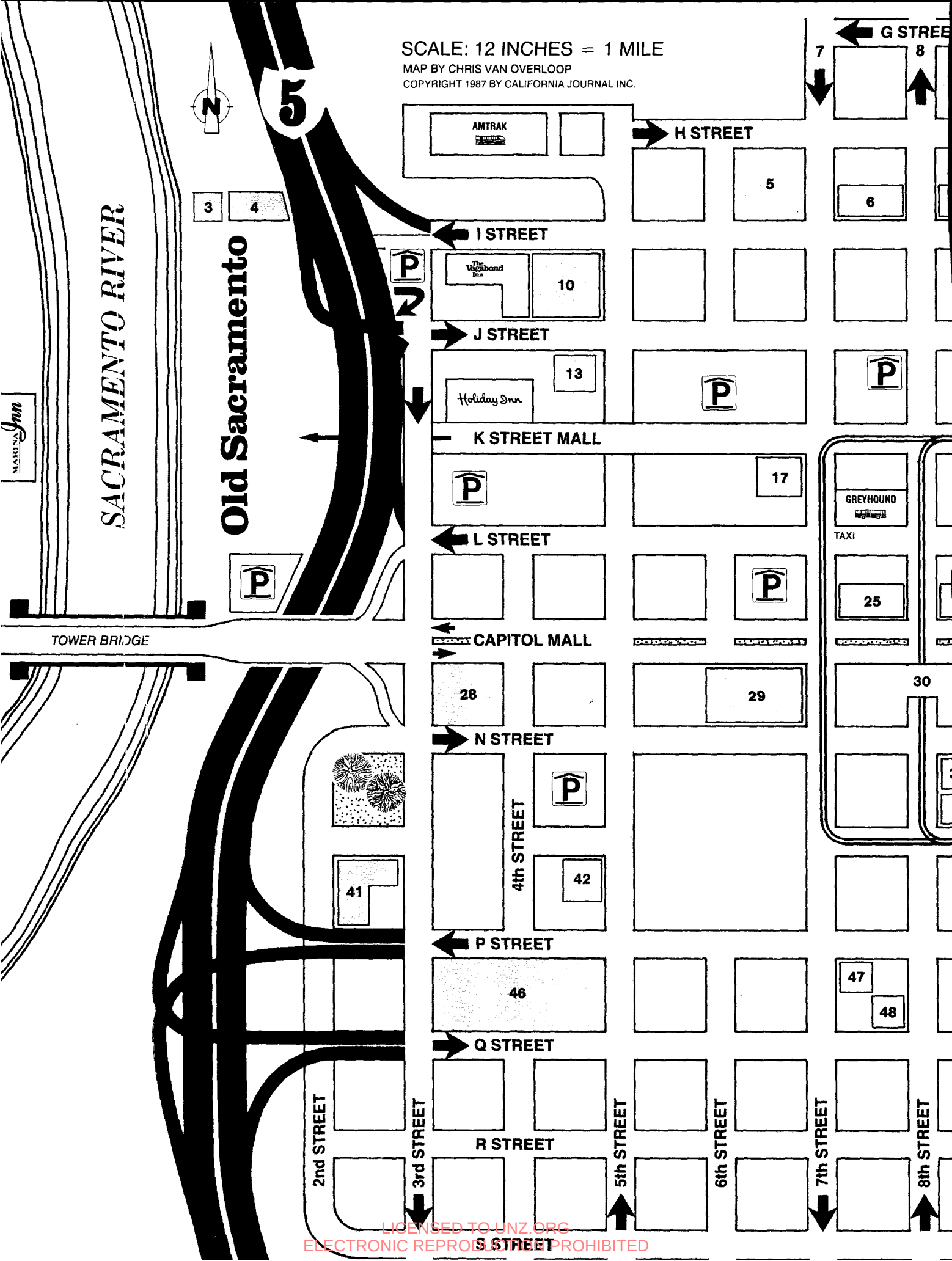

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the curious tourist. It's estimated that 11.3 million people visited the city last year, spending $225 million, which puts tourism among the top five industries in Sacramento. Consequently, these days first-time political visitors to Sacramento will find themselves in plenty of good company.

To make the most of your stay in Sacramento, the following recommendations are made for drinking, dining and sightseeing. Nearly all destinations are within walking distance of the State Capitol.

Old Sacramento

Though the State Capitol is itself the most impressive specimen of late 19th Century architecture, the visitor shouldn't miss a stroll through "Old" Sacramento, reputedly one of the finest historic restoration projects in the country. The three-block area features cobblestone streets, wood plank sidewalks and quaint facades reminiscent of the colorful Gold Rush. Exhibits of particular note are the Delta King paddlewheeler, now a floating restaurant, cabaret and museum; the California State Railroad Museum, the largest of its type in the world; the B.F. Hastings Building, first site of the California Supreme Court; and the Sacramento History Center, which showcases artifacts from the valley. There are more than 250 shops, bars and restaurants in Old Sacramento, giving the area some contemporary appeal as well.

Art galleries

Almost rivaling its agricultural output, Sacramento has long been a hotbed of visual arts, with a spectrum of intriguing walk-up galleries in the downtown area. Leading the pack, of course, is the E.B. Crocker Art Gallery at 3rd and O streets, which is the oldest gallery in the West and boasts a fine collection of works by regional artists. Less prominent but perhaps more accessible are the Artists Contemporary Gallery, 542 Downtown Plaza; City Gallery, 1723 J Street; Djurovich Gallery, 727 J Street; Himovitz/Salomon, 1020 10th Sreet; Jennifer Pauls Gallery, 1020 10th Sreet; Slant Gallery, 1115 21st Sreet; I Street Gallery, 1725 I Street; Jerome Evans Gallery, 1826 Capitol Avenue (masks, textiles, sculptures).

In many respects, the city itself is a lively outdoor gallery of provocative urban art. More than $2 million has been spent on public art in Sacramento, and a brochure detailing the pieces in a self-led walking tour is available from the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission, 800 10th St.

Drinking and Dining

Perhaps Sacramento's greatest shortcoming has been its scarcity of good restaurants in the downtown area. In years past, most political visitors went to legendary Frank Fat's for dinner, then called it a night. Well, things have changed substantially in the past five years. Even Fat's, first opened 50 years ago, has undergone a $1.5 million facelift and now features a dramatic Mandarin interior by way of Melrose Avenue. More noticeable, even the food has improved.

But Frank Fat's, 806 L St., still a key legislative haunt, is only one place to consider. A selected list of noteworthy downtown restaurants include: Kyoto, 1001 6th St., moderately-priced, traditional Japanese fare, sushi bar; Fox & Goose, 1001 R St., an authentic English pub, best for lunch; Firehouse, 1112 Second St., Old Sacramento's oldest and most elegant restaurant with plush, Victorian decor; Americo's, 2000 Capitol Ave., moderate, homemade Italian by a local family; A Shot of Class, 1020 11th St., a supper club atmosphere with piano background; Amarin, 12th and I, tangy hot Thai for lunch; Andy Nguyen's, 2007 Broadway, the city's best Vietnamese; The Mandarin, 1827 Broadway, the city's most popular Chinese; 524 Club, 524 12th St., among the best of the city's generally lamentable Mexican offerings; Juleps, 1315 21st St., southwest cuisine in mint surroundings; India Restaurant, 729 J St., dismal looking but a reasonable facsimile foodwise; Celestin's, 2516 J St., French Caribbean-styled and informal; Harlow's, 2712 J St., inventive veal dishes and pastas in pastel environs; John Q's, 300 J St., atop the Holiday Inn with expensive fare and a rare view of the city; Paragary's Bar & Oven, 1401 28th St., brick oven, gourmet-type pizzas and northern Italian specialties.

For more pricey dining, the political visitor would be advised to hail a cab and head out to "gourmet row" on Fair Oaks Boulevard. Bright lights on this jumbled suburban thoroughfare include: Wulff's, 2333 Fair Oaks Blvd., provincial French and intimate; Mace's, Pavilions Shopping Center, where the local *nouveaux-riches* flaunt their wealth; Chinois East/West, 2232 Fair Oaks Blvd., a stunning interior with French-interpreted Chinese; Fish Emporium, 2310 Fair oaks Blvd., fresh seafood in trolley car trappings; Sushi Sei, 2372 Fair Oaks Blvd., the wildest selection of sushi; Lautrec's, 545 Munroe, generally acclaimed as the city's most accomplished French restaurant.

To toast success at the State Capitol, the political visitor may repair to a number of popular legislative watering holes. Closest to the Capitol, just to the north at 1117 11th Street, is Brannan's Bar and Grill, a San Francisco-style bar and restaurant. Also a popular luncheon spot is The Broiler Steak House, 1013 J Street. Also close to the Capitol, surrounded by the construction of the new Hyatt, is David's Brass Rail, 1125 12th Street, a bar which used to be more popular during the Jerry Brown years. Republican drinkers, particularly conservatives in the Assembly, tend to head toward Eilish's, 1117 Eighth Street. Most notorious of all is the Torch Club, which has lost some of it's patronage since it was forced out of its old quarters near Frank Fat's. It's now east of the Capitol at 1612 L Street.

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Getting to and around Sacramento

Sacramento is conveniently serviced by freeway, bus and rail. Its metropolitan airport reaches all the major national hubs, as well as hosts all the largest intrastate commuter carriers. Note: Heavy ground fog from November through February often causes scheduling problems.

AIR TRAVEL

Sacramento Metropolitan Airport - Located off I-5 freeway 10 miles north of the city. For general information, call 929-5411.
Executive Airport - for private commuter planes. 6151 Freeport Blvd. For general information, call 466-6181.
Air Cal - 446-6181
American Airlines - 443-3399
American Eagle - 800-433-7300
America West - 448-8364
Continental Airlines - 444-6809
Horizon - 800-547-9308
Pacific Southwest Airlines (PSA) - 922-8021
Republic - 922-6292
United Airlines - 440-0270
Western Airlines - 446-3464
West Air - 440-0270

AMTRAK

Amtrak connects west to San Francisco, east to Reno and Chicago, and south twice a day to Los Angeles via the coast. The passenger station is located at 4th and I streets. For further information, call (916) 444-9131 or (800) 872-7245.

BUSES

Greyhound Bus Lines - Terminal: 715 L Street. Fare & schedule information: 444-6800.
Trailways Bus System - Terminal: 2428 Auburn Boulevard (inside Eddy's Brau Hof). Fare & schedule information: 481-4141.
Sacramento Regional Transit - Information: 321-2877.

CAR RENTALS

A&A Rent-A-Car - 2211 16th Street. 448-3243
Avis Rent-A-Car - Metro Airport and 1430 K Street. 922-5601.
Budget Rent-A-Car - Metro Airport and 9th and L Streets. 973- 8411.
Dollar Rent-A-Car - Metro Airport. 924-1100.
Hertz Rent-A-Car - Metro Airport and 1025 16th Street. 927-3882.
National Car Rental System - Metro Airport and 526 16th Street. 927-3644.
Sears Rent-A-Car - Airport pickup. 830 L Street. 973-8119.
Thrifty Rent-A-Car - Airport pickup. 500 12th Street. 447-2847.

CHARTER/TOUR/ COMMUTER BUSES

All-Cal Tours - 423-4000
Allen Transportation - 444-7880
Capital City Co-op Commuter - 371-8151
Eddy's Travel and Tours - 489-7668
Taylor Transport - 424-4473

SHUTTLE SERVICES

Skyline Airporter - Direct shuttle between Metro Airport and Senator Hotel at 12th and L streets. Fare: $5.50 per person. Airporter meets all major flights at airport, and departs Senator for Airport on the half hour. 444-2222.
Taxi Stands - There are two taxi stands downtown - one in front of the Greyhound Bus Depot at 715 L Street and another in front of the Hotel Senator Building at 12th and L Streets.
Capital City Co-op - Offers both in-city service as well as van shuttle to San Francisco International. Shuttle leaves daily from 5th and L streets. Fare: around $24 per person. 371-8151.
Camellia City Cab and Coach - 381-6868.
Greyhound Taxi - 443-3961/444-8294.
Sacramento Airporter - Shuttle to both Metro and San Francisco International. Call for schedule/rates. 321-2877.
Shamrock Taxi - 456-2222.
Yellow Cab - 444-2222.

LIMOUSINE SERVICE

A Limousine Network - 487-1800.
Celebrity Limousine - 452-7261.
Presidential Limousine - 920-1123.

PARKING

Metro Parking - Long-term parking, $3 every 24-hour period. 929- 5411.
Downtown - City of Sacramento operates more than a dozen lots in the downtown area. Best bets for stress-free state Capitol parking include: 13th & J, 11th and I, or 12th and L. Off-street parking around the Capitol during the week is generally unavailable. Parking lot rates: 25-cents each hour for the first three hours; $1.00 an hour every hour thereafter.

BUSINESS SERVICES

Business Connection - Typing, word processing and rushed orders. 2830 I, 446-6740.
Capitol Plaza Building - Conference and reception rooms, office space. 1025 9th Street, 443-4483.
Capitol Secretarial Service - Typing, copying, notary public. 925 L, 444-0349.
First Secretarial Service - Word processing, copying, resumes. 2430 K, 444-9609.
Gateway Secretarial Services - Word processing, copying, legal secretarial services. 801 12th Street, 442-0482.
Gordon and Gordon - Word processing, resumes, legal secretarial services. 2251 El Camino Ave. 923-6432.
Headquarters Company - Short-term office rental with secretarial services, conference rooms, telephone answering. 1121 L, 446-5530.
Jacquie's Professional Secretarial Services - Word processing, notary public, legal specialists. 901 H, 442-3753.
Park Executive Services - Reception halls, meeting rooms. 925 L, 444-0860.
Professional Legal Services - Legal secretarial services. 428 J, 443-7497.
University Executive Center - Conference rooms, secretarial services. 601 University, 920-8877.

DOWNTOWN BANKS

Bank of California - 770 L, 321-6700 (ATM).
Barclays Bank of California - 515 L, 444-6940.
California National Bank - 429 J, 441-7878.
California Sanwa Bank - 511 L, 441-2690., 601 J; 441-7730.
California Valley Bank - 502 J, 448-3911.
Capital Federal Savings - 925 L, 444-8826.
Capitol Bank of Commerce - 300 Capitol Mall, 449-8300 (ATM).
Central Bank - 501 J, 444-7900 (ATM).
Crocker Bank - 3001 Capitol Ave, 449-0615 (ATM).
First Commercial Bank - 550 J, 447-7700.
First Interstate Bank - 10th and K, 449-2204 (ATM).
Golden One Credit Union - 1108 O Street, 732-2900 (ATM).
Great American First Savings Bank - 704 O Street, 441-7511.
Imperial Bank - 660 J, 443-5460.
Mercantile Bank - 455 Capitol Mall, 442-6000.
Merchants National Bank - 1015 7th, 442-3883
River City Bank - 825 K, 441-4653 (ATM).
Sacramento First National Bank - 925 L, 441-1250 (ATM).
Security Pacific Bank - 631 J, 440-8009 (ATM at 12th and L).
Sumitomo Bank of California - 1331 Broadway, 443-5761 (ATM).
Union Bank - 555 Capitol Mall, 321-3100.
Wells Fargo Bank - 1011 10th, 440-4592 (ATM).

INFORMATION PHONE NUMBERS

Regional Transit - 321-BUSS.
Sacramento Arts Hotline (also special-events listings) - 449- 5566.
Sacramento Convention & Visitors Center - 442-5542.

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The Capitol and its environs

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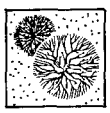
Key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Covered parking

Light rail

Pedestrian malls

Streets open to traffic

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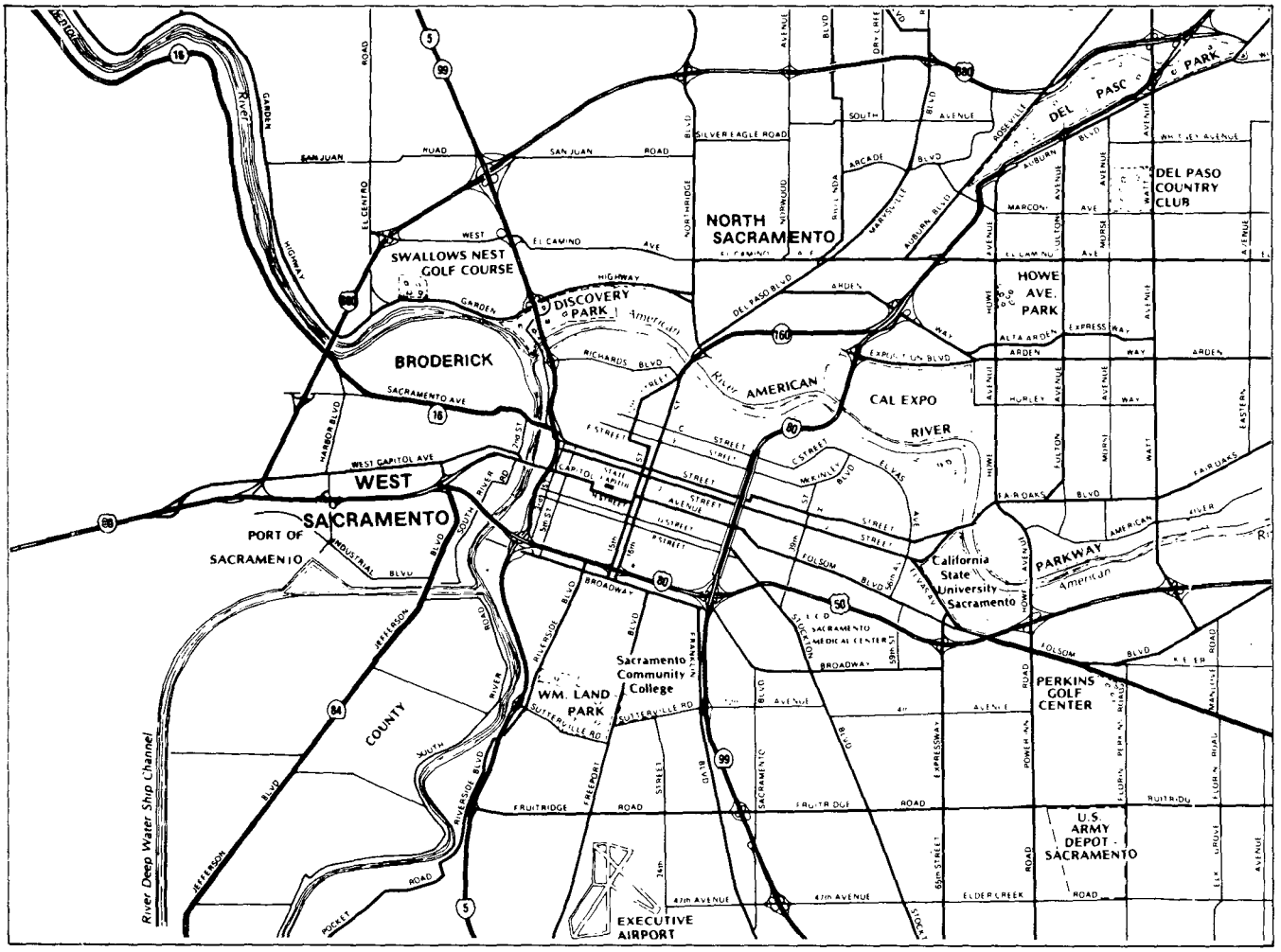

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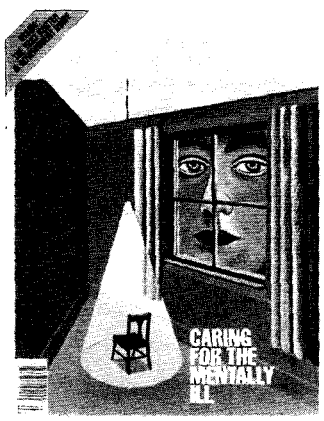

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Overnight Accomodations

Although Sacramento's first, first-class hotel — the Hyatt Regency — isn't scheduled to open until the summer of 1988, the city boasts a number of comfortable and reasonably-priced motels and inns within walking distance of the Capitol. Also listed here are some of the larger, more popular outlying inns, most of which offer downtown shuttle services. Minimum room rates (2 people, 2 beds) mentioned here are subject to change. The number in brackets (3.7 miles) is the approximate distance to the Capitol.

DOWNTOWN

Best Western Ponderosa - 98 rooms, 2 meeting rooms 25 people each, complimentary continental breakfast, The Bull Market Restaurant, pool and sauna. 1100 H St. 441-1314. (3 blks.) $70.

Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn - 371 rooms, 14 meeting rooms, conference capacity up to 1000, free access to gym and spa, John Q's, Q's Express, and the Greenery Restaurants, pool and sauna. 300 J St. 446-0100. (9 blks.) $78.

Clarion - 239 rooms, 8 banquet rooms, conference capacity of 50-150, airport shuttle, Mansion Court Restaurant, pool. 700 16th Street, 444-8000. (8 blks.) $88.

Driver Mansion Inn - 8 rooms, conference capacity for 35, jacuzzis and fireplaces in rooms, 2019 21st St., 455-5243 (2 miles) $85.

Imperial 400 Motel - 83 rooms, conference facilities for up to 30, Eppies Restaurant nearby, pool, 1319 30th St. 454-4400. (16 Blks.) $42.

Motel 6 - 94 rooms, pool, 1415 30th St. 457-0777 (16 blks.) $28.95.

Sacramento Downtown TraveLodge - 76 rooms, $5 service to airport, 1111 H St. 444-8880. (3 blks.) $51, govt. rates and triple A rates.

Vagabond - 107 rooms, conference facilities for up to 50, complimentary continental breakfast, Denny's Restaurant nearby, pool, 909 3rd St. 446-1481. (11 Blks.) $64.

BED AND BREAKFAST

Amber House - 1315 22nd Street. 444-8085

Aunt Abigail's - 2120 G Street. 441-5007

Bear Flag Inn - 2814 I Street. 448-5417

Briggs House - 2209 Capitol Avenue. 441-3214

Morning Glory - 700 22nd Street. 447-7829

OUTLYING

Best Western Heritage Inn at Rancho Cordova - 127 rooms, conference capacity of 150, The Elegence Restaurant and Lounge, pool, jacuzzi, sauna, weight room, in-room tub/jacuzzi. 11269 Point East Dr., Rancho Cordova. 635-4040 (10 miles) $52.

Beverly Garland Motor Lodge - 206 rooms, conference capacity for 500, airport shuttle, The Fillmore Restaurant and Lounge, pool and jacuzzi. 1709 Tribute Rd. 929-7900. (3.7 miles) $70.

Coral Reef Lodge & Apartment Suites - 104 rooms, small meeting room, the Lanai Cafe, open for breakfast only, pool. 2700 Fulton Ave. 483-6461. (5 miles) $43 plus tax.

Courtyard by Marriott - 145 rooms, two meeting rooms for up to 25, restaurant, pool, jacuzzi, weight room, 10683 White Rock Rd., Rancho Cordova 638-3800 (10 miles) $64.

Days Inn - 175 rooms, conference capacity up to 80, airportshuttle, Day Break Restaurant, pool. 200 Jibboom St. 448-8100 (2 miles) $44.

Discovery Inn - 101 rooms, conference capacity from 40 to 50, airport shuttle, Christopher Green Restaurant nearby, pool and jacuzzi, 350 Bercut Dr. 442-6971 (1.9 miles.) $49.

Executive Lodge - 191 rooms, two conference rooms with capacity for 75, airport shuttle, complimentary continental breakfast, pool and jacuzzi, 2030 Arden Way, 929-5600 (6 miles) $56.

Hilton Inn - 335 rooms, conferance capacity for up to 500, airport shuttle, sauna and weight room, The Brandy Wine Restaurant, pool, 2200 Harvard St. 922-4700. (3.8 miles) $83.

Holiday Inn Holidome - 230 rooms, conference capacity for up to 1000, complimentary airport shuttle, J.B.'s Bar and Grill, coffee shop, indoor/outdoor pool, jacuzzi, sauna, health and fitness center, game room, 5321 Date Ave. 338-5800 (12 miles) $70.

Host International Hotel - 90 rooms, conference facilities for up to 200, The Gateway Restaurant, pool, 6945 Airport Dr. 922-8071. (12 miles.) $93.

Hotel El Rancho Resort - 245 rooms, conference facilities for up to 750, fitness center, par course, tennis, jacuzzi, sauna, airport shuttle, El Condor Restaurant, pool, 1029 West Capitol Ave., 371- 6731 (2 miles) $56 to $65.

Ramada Inn - 160 rooms, conference facilities for up to 260, Howie's Restaurant nearby, pool, 1900 Canterbury Rd. 927-3492. (3 miles) $54.

Rancho Murieta Lodge - 74 rooms, conference capacity of 250, dining room, coffee shop, pool, jacuzzi, weight room, golf package available, 14813 Jackson Rd. 985-7200 (35 miles) $70/room, $115/suite.

Red Lion Motor Inn - 448 rooms, conference facilities for up to 1000, airport shuttle, Maxie's Restaurant and The Coffee Garden, 2 lounges w/ entertainment, 2 pools, 2001 Point West Way 929- 8855. (3.7 miles) $94.

Residence Inn - 176 rooms, meeting rooms available, airport shuttle, coin-operated laundry, complimentary continental breakfast and cocktail hour. Rooms have full kitchens, studios and penthouses w/ fireplaces available. 1530 Howe Ave., 920-9111 (6 miles) $71-$91.

Sacramento Inn - 386 rooms, conference facilities for up to 700, airport shuttle, putting green, Misty's Restaurant and The Coffee Garden Restaurant, 3 pools, 1401 Arden Way. 922-8041. (3.7 miles) $69 to $80.

Sheraton Sunrise Hotel and Towers - 265 rooms, 8 conference rooms, Cappriccios Restaurant, cafe, pool, jacuzzi, weight room. 11211 Point East Dr., Rancho Cordova 638-1100 (10 miles) $87.

Woodlake Resort and Convention Hotel - 313 rooms, meeting and banquet rooms available, airport shuttle, lake and natural setting, The Lakeside Cafe Restaurant, pool, (3 miles) $45.

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Reservations 483-5031

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Things to do; sights to see

B.F. Hastings Building - first site of California's state Supreme Court, which features a period museum on the second floor. Directly across the street is a monument to the fabled Pony Express — a mail service which galloped the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento in 1861.
California Almond Growers Exchange - The largest almond processing plant in the world is situated in Sacramento. Almonds are the state's biggest food export, marketed to 88 foreign countries. The Exchange, owned by a collective of 5000 almond growers, is open to the public with a free tour, a short movie, tasting table and retail store. 1701 C Street. Call 446-8409 for more information.
California State Indian Museum - Adjacent to Sutter's Fort, an interesting collection of early California Indian basketry, tools and crafts. Open daily. Adults, $1.00. 27th and K Streets. 324- 0971.
California State Railroad Museum - heralded as the finest railroad museum in the country, it contains more than 21 painstakingly restored locomotives and rolling stock, as well as a wealth of artifacts from the West's heroic era. It houses a fully staffed railroad library, and a short documentary is aired hourly. Nearby is the recreated Central Pacific Passenger Terminal. Open daily. Adults $3.00. Second and I Streets, Old Sacramento. 323-9280.
E.B. Crocker Art Gallery - The oldest gallery in the West, with an acclaimed collection of regional artists. Third and O Streets. Open daily. Adults, $2.00; seniors, $1.00. 449-5423.
Old Eagle Theater - a replica of the first theater built in the state. Featured daily is an instructive primer on the city's history called "Sacramento Illustrated," a 40-minute, mixed-media presentation that traces the city from its earliest beginnings to present times. Screened hourly. Adults, $2.50. 925 The Embarcadero, Old Sacramento. For more information, call 446-6761.
Old Governor's Mansion - Built in 1877 for a prominent Sacramento businessman, this grand Victorian mansion at the corner of 16th and H streets served as the official residence for a long line of state leaders, ending with Governor Ronald Reagan in 1967. Daily tours. Adults, $1.00. 323-3047.
Sacramento History Center - contains a host of artifacts from the development of the Sacramento Valley, including colorful crate labels, agricultural equipment and more than 100 specimens of gold. Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Adults, $2.50. 1st and I Streets, Old Sacramento. For more information, call 449-2057.
Sutter's Fort - This reconstructed fort at 28th and L streets was the headquarters for Swiss explorer John Sutter's vast kingdom called New Helvetia. Open daily. Adults, $1.50. 445-4209.

HEALTH CLUBS

Alhambra Athletic Club - lap pool, Nautilus, aerobic conditioning, racquetball courts and jogging track. Open to public with $7.00-per-day guest fee. 1671 Alhambra Boulevard, 457-9300.
The Capital Athletic Club - open to members and guests. Racquetball, basketball, aerobics, full gym, spa, restaurant and lounge. 1515 Eighth Street, 442-3927.
Hotel El Rancho Racquet Resort - pool, gym, tennis, racquetball. Open to public with hourly fee. 1029 West Capitol Avenue, 371-6731.
Midtown Athletic Club - sauna, Nautilus, aerobics, 8 racquetball courts. Open to public on space-available basis. Hourly fee. 725 14th Street, 441-2977.
Traveler's Health Club - full gym, weights, Dyna-cam, ergometer, aerobics, spa, massage, and health lounge. Open to public on $5 per workout basis. 428 J Street, 442-9090.
YMCA - indoor pool and gym. Fee for non-members. 2021 W Street, 452-5451.

NIGHTTIME ENTERTAINMENT

Bull Market - Jazz performed on Thursday through Sunday nights. 815 11th Street, 446-6757.
Club Can't Tell - New wave music. 1227 K Street, 447-3888.
Confetti - Pop music and dancing. 1696 Arden Way, 922-6446.
Fox and Goose - A nice variety of nightly entertainment, including jazz, ethnic and blues bands. 1001 R Street. 443-8825.
Harry's Bar & Grill - Nightly musical entertainment for pop enthusiasts. 4th and L streets, 448-8223.
John Q's - Civilized piano bar overlooking the city. 16th floor, Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn. 300 J Street, 446-0100.
Laughs Unlimited - Popular nightclub with headliner bills. Reservations preferred. 1124 2nd Street, 446-5905.
Melarkey's Place - Range of nightly musical offerings. 1517 Broadway, 448-2797.
On Broadway - Contemporary jazz in pleasant surroundings. 1827 Broadway, 443-8492.
Tower Theater - First-run film and repertory offerings. 16th & Broadway, 443-1982. (This is the only central city movie house.)

BOOKSTORES

Argus Books - rare books, including a large selection on California history. 1714 Capitol Avenue (back door), 443-2223.
B. Dalton - downtown outlet for the national chain, featuring best sellers and special discounts. 511 Downtown Plaza, 442-7609.
Beers - a Sacramento landmark, with a selection of new books downstairs and an upstairs filled with used books. 1013 14th Streets, 442-9475.
Levinson's - good selection of recent releases. 1014 10th Street, 442-0733.
Readerama - books, magazines and newspapers. 1100 11th Street (on K Street), 443-7200.
Rodney's Cigar Shop - good selection of out-of-town newspapers. 1000 J Street, 442-5998.
Time-Tested Books - an eclectic collection of used books. 1114 21st Street, 447-5696.
Tower Books - wide selection of books and magazines; open daily until midnight. 16th and Broadway, 444-6688.

ART GALLERIES

Artists Contemporary Gallery - Gallery hours: M-Sat., 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., Sun. 12 - 5 p.m. 542 Downtown Plaza, 446-3694.
ARTspace - Gallery hours: M-F, 11 a.m.- 5 p.m., Sat. 11 a.m.- 4 p.m. 1015 J Street, 446-2395.
City Gallery - Gallery hours: T-F, 11 a.m. - 6 p.m., Sat. 11 a.m.- 5 p.m. 1723 J Street, 442-3360.
Djurovich Gallery - Gallery hours: T,W,F, Sat., 11 a.m. - 5 p.m., Th., 11 a.m. - 9p.m. 727 1/2 J Street, 446-3806.
Galeria Posada - Gallery hours: M-Sat., 11 a.m.- 7 p.m. 629 15th Street, 446-5133.
Gallery of the American West - Gallery hours: M-Sat., 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., Sun., 11 a.m. - 5 p.m. 121 K Street, 446-6662.
Himovitz/Salomon - Gallery hours: T-Sat., 11 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. 1020 10th Street, 448-8723.
I Street Gallery - Gallery hours: T-Sat., 12 - 5:30 p.m. 1725 I Street, 447-7014.
Jennifer Pauls - Gallery hours: T-Sat., 11 a.m.- 4:30 p.m. 1020 10th Street, 448-4039.
Jerome Evans Gallery - Gallery hours: T-Sat., 12 - 6 p.m. 1826 Capitol Avenue, 448-3759.

BICYCLE RENTAL

American River Bicycle Center - Various sized 10- and 12-speeds. $12.50 per day. 6391 Riverside Blvd. 427-6199 or 9205 Folsom Blvd., 363-6271.
City Bicycle Works - Various-sized 10-speeds. $7.50 per day. 2409 J St. 447-2453.

PUBLIC TENNIS COURTS

California State University Sacramento - 14 courts. 6000 J St.
Glen Hall Park - 2 lighted courts. 5201 Carlson Dr.
McKinley Park - 8 lighted courts (Hourly fee). 33rd St. and McKinley Blvd.
Sacramento City College - 8 lighted courts. 3835 Freeport Blvd.
South Side Park - 2 lighted courts. 6th & W Strs.

GOLF COURSES

Ancil Hoffman Park Golf Course - 6700 Tarshes Dr. Carmichael. 482-5660. 18 holes. $7.50 weekdays; $8.50 weekends.
Bing Maloney Golf Course - 6801 Freeport Blvd. Sacramento. 428- 9401. 18 holes. $8.00 weekdays; $9.00 weekends.
Campus Commons Golf Course - 2 Cadillac Dr. Sacramento. 922-5861. 9 holes. $4.00 weekdays & $4.50 weekends.
Cordova Golf Course - 9425 Jackson Road. Rancho Cordova. 362-1196. 18 holes.

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$5.00 weekdays; $6.00 weekends.
Davis Golf Course - Road 29 and Highway 113, Davis. 756-4010. 18 holes. $7.00.
El Dorado Hills Golf Course - 25 miles east of Sacramento on Highway 50, El Dorado Hills exit. 933-6552. 18 holes. $8.00 weekdays; 10.00 weekends.
Haggin Oaks Golf Course - Fulton Ave. and I-80. Sacramento. 481- 4508. North & south courses both 18 holes. $8.00 weekdays; $9.00 weekends.
Land Park Golf Course - 1701 Sutterville Rd. Sacramento. 455-5014. 9 holes. $4.00 weekdays; $4.50 weekends.
Rancho Murieta Country Club - 14813 Jackson Rd. Rancho Murieta. 985-7200. North and south courses both 18 holes. $50.00 weekdays; $60.00 weekends; price includes cart.
Riverbend Country Club - 500 Douglas St. W. Sacramento. 372-0810. 18 holes. $12.00 weekdays; $14.00 weekends.

SPECIAL EVENTS

California State Fair- Northern version of the California State Fair. Rides, exhibits, livestock shows, horse and harness racing. Aug. 21 to Sept. 7. Cal Expo.
Camellia Festival - Since its introduction to the area in 1852, the Camellia blossom has become a symbol of the Sacramento community. The Camellia Festival occurs the first week of March. It offers a number of interesting commemorative events co-sponsored by volunteer organizations throughout the county. For specfic information and a calender of events call the Camellia Festival Assn., 442-7673.
Civil War Reenactment - Historical review of the American Civil War. The occasion hosts living history demonstrations, period fashion shows and staged battles from the War Between the States. The 1986 event will be held on the first weekend in October at Elk Grove Park. Contact: Nancy Kaiser, Sacramento County Parks and Recreation, 366-2066.
Coors Classic Bicycle Race - Exciting international bicycle racing. Watch world class riders complete a road race begun in the Bay Area and compete for valuable points in criterium racing on the cobbled streets of Old Sacramento. August 11th.
Dixieland Jazz Festival - Largest Dixieland Jazz Festival in the world. Old Sacramento hosts this four-day celebration, featuring bands from all over the world playing on balconies, in cabarets and in the streets. May 22-25. Call 372-5277 for more information.
Music Circus - The only summer stock theater-in-the-round in the West. Each week highlights a different musical or performer. The season starts in early July and runs 8 weeks. 15th and H Streets. Call 443-6722 for ticket information.
Sacramento Blues Festival - Features performers who have been major influences in the development of this uniquely American musical form. The program also includes many contemporary artists. September 25 & 27. Old Sacramento. 443-7815.
Sacramento International Marathon - Sacramento's most prestigious running event. This is a PAC-certified event and is limited to 5000 entrants. The runners begin at Folsom Dam and finish at the Capitol. First weekend in December. Call 442-3338 for information.
Sacramento Symphony - A variety of musical events to please all ages and tastes. Season runs from late September through early May. Advanced ticket reservation recommended. Box office open 9 to 5 on weekdays. 973-0200.
Sacramento Water Festival - Formula 1 Grand Prix boat races, demonstrations, Anything That Floats parade and other water-related events. July 3 - 5 in Old Sacramento. Tickets 449-5181. General information 442-8370.

Guide to Eating and Drinking

Downtown Sacramento offers a diversity of dining possibilities. The suggestions listed here feature fare that's relatively inexpensive, if not occasionally distinctive. Better yet for the hungry out-of-town visitor, many are within walking distance of the Capitol. Additional listings note a few of the more popular, higher-ambience restaurants outside the immediate downtown area. Reservations are recommended for Friday or Saturday nights.

KEY TO LISTINGS

V = Visa
MC = MasterCard
AE = American Express
DC = Diners Club
CB = Carte Blanche
(#) = Enclosed number represents maximum banquet capacity.
Res = Accepts reservations
Inexpensive = under $7
Moderate = under $12
Expensive = more than $12

DOWNTOWN

Amarin Thai Cuisine - Original Thai food. Inexpensive. 900 12th Street. 447-9063.
Brannan's Bar and Grill - San Francisco-styled with brass and dark wainscoting. Located across from the Capitol. General lunch offerings with a busy happy hour. Moderate. V, MC, AE, CB, DC. 1117 11th Street. 443-2004.
The Broiler Steak House - A legislative luncheon haunt three blocks from the Capitol. Serves a famous steak sandwich. Lunch reservations suggested during the week. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC. (63) 1013 J Street 444-3444.
The Bull Market - Continental dining, including flambe entrees and excellent desserts. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AC, DC, CB. Res. (120). 815 11th St. 446-6757.
China Moon Cafe - Plain-spoken Cantonese fare, located in the heart of Sacramento's Chinese cultural center. Inexpensive. V, MC. Res. 425 J Street 442-7711.
The Club Restaurant - Gourmet buffet lunches or order off the menu. Dinner offered only for private parties. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, DC. Res. (50) Capitol Athletic Club, 808 O Street. 442-3663.
Eilish's - Reputedly a Republican watering hole. Inexpensive. V, MC, Res. (40) 1117 8th Street. 441-1221.
524 - An old favorite of Mexican food lovers. Authentic Mexican fare. V, MC, AE. Inexpensive. 524 12th St. 446-6147.
Fox & Goose - A cheery English pub serving draught ales and lagers, plus pasties, burnt cream custards and other British favorites. Open daily for breakfast and lunch, and on Friday and Saturday for dinner. Moderate. 1001 R St. 443-8825.
Frank Fats - For over 45 years, the premier legislative and lobbyist gathering spot. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Res. (40) 806 L Street. 442-7092.
Harry's Bar and Grill - Traditional fare of hamburgers and steak sandwiches. Open for lunch and dinner. Live entertainment Tues. through Sat. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. 400 L Street 448-8223.
Indian Restaurant - Reasonably authentic, spicy Indian fare at moderate prices in modest surroundings. Moderate. 729 J Street. Cash only. 448-9046.
John Q's - This elegant, expensive and critically noted restaurant offers a lofty view of the state Capitol. Located at the top of the Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn. Nightly entertainment. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. (14) 300 J Street. 446-0100.
Kyoto - Range of tasty Japanese offerings in sedate and graceful setting. Small sushi bar. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, DC. 1001 6th. 448-3570.
Luna's Cafe and Juice Bar - Healthy sandwiches, soups and salads. Also an espresso bar and a wide variety of tasty, blended juice drinks. Pleasant Latin American cafe atmosphere. 1414 16th Street 441-3931.
Mario's Italian Cellar -Familiar Italian menu, with seven course dinners on Saturdays. Moderate. V, MC, AE. 1730 L Street. 442-9766.
New Orleans! - Cajun/creole meals served in vintage New Orleans style. Daily specials. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. (60) 1019 10th Street 444-2200.
New York Bar and Grill - Neighborhood favorite for lunch, featuring six types of hamburgers and a variety of salads. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, DC. 2013 Q Street 443-8623.
Orpheum Cafe and Bar - Open for lunch. Hamburgers, omlettes, and salads. Inexpensive. V, MC. 1015 14th Street. 448-3263.
Pennisi's Cafe - A breakfast, lunch and din-

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ner spot two blocks from the Capitol. Serves from an eclectic menu that ranges from mousakka to fetticini Alfredo. Moderate. Reservations suggested, especially for lunch. V, MC, AE. (100) 1030 J Street 446-6988.
Posey's Cottage - A dining mainstay in the shadow of the Capitol, featuring prime rib. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Res. (90) 1100 O Street 444-6300.
Que Pasta! - Italian favorites in a cafe atmosphere. Lunches only. 723 K Street 442-6602.
River City Ravioli - Homemade pastas, steak, quail and chicken in an open decor. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. 1501 14th Street. Inexpensive. 442-8516.
Shot of Class - California-style cooking in soaring and romantic art deco interior. V, MC, AE. Res (60) 447-5340.
Torch Club - Off-beat and slightly disreputable. Most long nights end up here. Cash only. 1612 L Street. 443-2797.

MIDTOWN AND BROADWAY

Alhambra Fuel and Transportation - Range of lunch/dinner offerings in a bistro atmosphere with late-night dining. Popular with the Yuppies. Moderate. V, MC. (75) 1310 Alhambra Boulevard. 452-4624.
Americo's - Northern Italian cuisine with homemade pastas a specialty. Beer and wine. Moderate. V, MC, AE. 2000 Capitol Avenue. 442-8119.
Andy Nguyen's - Vietnamese and French menu. Inexpensive. 2007 Broadway. 736-1157.
Bibas - Something of a legislative hangout. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. 2801 Capitol Ave. 455-BIBA.
Cafe Carlo - Continental cuisine with daily specials. Favorites include linguine with clams, fresh seafood and flambe dishes. Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, DC, AE, CB. Res. (50) 2110 L St. 447-7592.
Celestin's - French-Caribbean specialties like shrimp creole and snapper calypso in a pastel setting. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB, (15) Res. 2516 J Street. 444-2423.
Crepe Daniel - Fine selection of freshly made crepes for a meal or late dessert. French pastries. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE. (45) 2326 J Street. 446-6644.
Camino Real - Authentic Mexican favorites, open for lunch and dinner. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. 2700 Broadway. 457-2560.
El Charro - An inelegant but reasonably authentic Mexican cafe with friendly service and a good selection of Mexican beer. Inexpensive. Cash only. 2019 Q Street. 446-7276.
Elizabeth Daniels - Formerly Joan Leineke's. An intimate French cafe with gourmet specialties like pates, fish and pastas. Lunch and dinner. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. (150). 800 Alhambra Boulevard. 448-2761.
Fuji Sukiyaki - A venerable Japanese restaurant with traditional setting and typical cuisine. Sushi bar. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB, Res. (150) 2422 13th Street. 446-4135.
Harlow's - A moody midtown bar and restaurant, favorite of local chefs. Inventive veal dishes and nicely prepared pastas. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, Res. (12) 2712 J Street. 441-4693.
Jamie's Bar and Grill - Formerly Shanley's. Serving five daily specials. Moderate. AE, CB 427 Broadway 442-4044.
Juleps - Southwestern and southern-style favorite. Moderate. 1315 21st Street. 448-2233.
Kagetsu - Inexpensive Japanese food, including specialties of tempura and sesame chicken. Open for lunch and dinner. Inexpensive. Cash only. Res. 1628 Broadway. 446-0984.
Mandarin - A warm, if rushed, experience in local Szechuan and Hunan cooking. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, Res. (200) 1827 Broadway 443-5052.
Melarkey's Place - Breakfast, lunch and simple dinners in low-key atmosphere. Full bar. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Res. 1517 Broadway. 448-2797.
Metro Bar and Grill - A pretty, subterranean cafe with daily lunch specials and some enticing after-work hors d'oeuvres. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. (65) 1225 K Street. 447-3837.
New Canton - Chinese food, both Szechuan and Mandarin dishes. Popular with the local Chinese community. Inexpensive to moderate. Cash only. 2523 Broadway. 739-8888.
Nicoles - Full breakfasts, ample sandwiches and omelets, with artful nouvelle cuisine dishes at night. V, MC, AE, DC. 2815 J Street. 441-7815.
Paragary's - Gourmet pizza and northern Italian specialties prepared in a candid and classy atmosphere. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. (50) 28th and N streets. 457-5737.
Pava's - Wholesome sandwiches, homemade soups and gourmet vegetarian specialties served in a peaceful continental-style cafe. Popular on weekends for breakfast. Moderately priced. V, MC. 2330 K St. 443-2397.
Schooners - Mesquite-grilled fish and ribs in a cozy setting. Open for lunch and dinner. Moderate. V, MC, AE, CB, DC. Res. 2730 N Street. 452-FISH.
Spaghetti Factory - Mass produced spaghetti in a former railroad passenger terminal. Usually crowded. Inexpensive. Cash only. (500) 1910 J Street 443-2862.
Sturgeon II - Daily fresh fish offerings, a credible mushroom burger, tasty deep-fried calamari. Popular with the younger legislative staff. Moderate. V, MC. (30) 1704 Broadway. 441-4650.
Taki - Friendly, neighborhood Japanese restaurant serving lunch and dinner. Inexpensive. V, MC. 1925 J Street. 446-1943.

OLD SACRAMENTO

Cafe LaSalle - Elegant and pricy continental fare in the heart of Old Sacramento. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. (30) 1028 2nd Street. 442-9000.
California Fat - Formerly China Camp. Owned by the Fat family. Open 4/87. 1015 Front Street. 441-7966.
Fat City Bar and Grill -Tiffany lamps, polished brass, old oak tables and tourists. Another Fat family distillery. Daily specials. Moderate. V, MC, AE. (50) 1001 Front Street. 446-6768.
Firehouse - Long considered one of Sacramento's more elegant restaurants, with Victorian Gold Rush decor and a chatty outdoor courtyard that's pleasant in summer and fall. Continental-inspired fare. Expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. (120) 1112 Second Street. 442-4772.
Fulton's Prime Rib - Prime rib, steaks and seafood. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. 900 2nd Street. 444-9641.
Jon Pierpoint Daley - An early-American style cafe that serves standard cuisine. Moderate. V, MC, AE, CB, DC. Res. (80) 926 Second Street. 446-7736.
Golden Dragon - Mandarin Chinese offerings with specials for lunch and dinner. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. 1115 Front Street. 443-2226.
Sakura Sushi Teppan Restaurant - Open for lunch and dinner, traditional Japanese fare, plus sushi. V, AE. Moderate to expensive. 1111 2nd Street. 448-8334.
Union - All-you-can-eat beef ribs, charbroiled barbeque and fondu. Inexpensive to moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. 117 J Street. 448-6466.

OUTLYING AREAS

Aldo's - Well-known piano bar, continental cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. 2916 Pasatiempo Lane. 483-5031.
Chinois East/West - Euro-Chinese cuisine in an Orient-inspired Art deco setting. Cafe offers Dim Sum and late night menu. Reservations recommended for dining room. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC, CB. Res. (40). 2232 Fair Oaks Blvd. 648-1961.
Crawdad's River Cantina - Yuppie-style setting on the Sacramento River. Menu includes tequila shrimp and fajitas, served indoors or out. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE. 1375 Garden Highway. 929-2268.
Fish Emporium - Fresh fish and seafood served in an old trolley car. Moderate to expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. (15) 2310 Fair Oaks Boulevard. 923-5757.
Mace's - Located in the exclusive Pavillions shopping complex, this popular restaurant serves seafood, steaks and poultry accompanied by an extensive wine list. Its rich decor is accented by a beautiful mahogany bar that pours only premium liquors. Moderate. V, MC, AE. Res. (40). 2319 Fair Oaks Boulevard. 922-0222.
Movable Feast - Traditional French decor with choice selection of light meals and fish specials. Moderate to expensive. V, MC. Res. (16) 601 Munroe Street. 971-1677.
Mum's - Gourmet vegetarian fare in compact but cute setting. Inexpensive to moderate. V, MC. 2968 Freeport Boulevard. 444-3015.
Paragary's-Fair Oaks - Northern Italian cooking. Features fresh pasta, mesquite-broiled fish, lamb and chicken in an elegant bistro atmosphere. Full bar. Moderate. V, MC, AE, DC. Res. (30) 2384 Fair Oaks Boulevard. 485-7100.
Pasta Fresca - Homemade pasta and daily specials. Inexpensive. V, MC. 1407 Howe Avenue. 921-2797.
Private Reserve - Cozy wine bar with California wines by the glass or bottle. Tasting program. Quiche, salads, and pate. Also weekly specials. Inexpensive. V, MC, AE,

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DC, CB. (40). 2374 Fair Oaks Blvd. 971-4672.

The Rusty Duck - Overlooks the American River north of the city. Serves standard fare including, of course, crispy duck. Moderate to expensive. Open for lunch and dinner, although can be crowded at noon. V, MC, AE, DC. Res. (50) 500 Bercut Drive (Richards Boulevard off I-5). 441-1191.

Shanley's Bar and Grill - Irish-pub styled, steak sandwiches for lunch, with chili served until midnight. Inexpensive. V, MC. 5100 Folsom Boulevard. 451-1171.

Sushi Sei - Japanese cooking and sushi in bright, modern surroundings. Moderate. V, MC. Res. 2372 Fair Oaks Blvd. 971- 1222.

Toulouse Lautrec's - The city's crowning achievement in haute cuisine. Daily specials for lunch and dinner. Expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. (50) 545 Munroe. 973-0403.

Virgin Sturgeon - Located on a Sacramento River barge. A famous lunch place and legislative watering hole. Inexpensive. V, MC. (20) 1577 Garden Highway. 921-2694.

Wulff's - A French country inn atmosphere with traditional French dishes. Expensive. V, MC, AE. Res. 2333 Fair Oaks Boulevard. 922-8575.

QUICK BITES

(All restaurants accept cash only unless otherwise noted.)

American Bran Stand - Homemade muffins, freshly ground coffee. Open at 6:30 a.m. 1109 21st Street. 442-2726.

Bagful of Bagels - Good selection of fresh bagels to go. Open for breakfast. 1607 10th Street. 446-6010.

Barnum's - Danish, donuts. Opens 9 a.m. 916 Second Street, Old Sacramento. 443-3138.

Black Forest Bakery & Cafe - Coffee and donuts across from the Capitol. Hot breakfast, full deli and hot lunches, including meat/cheese pastries and quiches. Open for breakfast and lunch. 1122 11th Street. 446-0247.

Burger King - Croissant sandwich, French toast, and scrambled egg platters for breakfast; hamburger fare the rest of the day. 701 L Street opens 6 a.m., and 910 K Street opens at 7 a.m.

Callahan's - Sandwiches, such as the "Loch Ness Monster" and IRA, soup and quiche. Inexpensive. 1802 L Street. 443-1837.

Carl's Jr. - Full breakfast. Opens 6 a.m. 594 Downtown Plaza.

Carrows - American-style dining for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Sandwiches on homemade bread. Moderate. V, MC. (50). 1825 10th St. 442-2110.

Chart Room - Breakfast or lunch atop a floating dock with an eclectic crowd. Inexpensive. County Road 136, West Sacramento. 371-0471.

City Picnics - Bran muffins, bagels, English muffins and danish for breakfast; tasty sandwiches, etc. for lunch. Boxed to go for the park. 1215 K St. 446-8932.

Dannie's Barbeque - The best ribs in town. Inexpensive. Takeouts. 4160 Stockton Boulevard. 736-3333.

Demetra Deli - Croissants, date-nut pastry for breakfast; deli specials for lunch. Opens 7 a.m. 1020 J Street. 448-5394.

Denny's - Full breakfast and American-style dining for lunch and dinner. Open 24 hours. V, MC. Third and J streets. 443-1951.

deVille's Desserts - Espresso, sweets, an artful milieu. 2416 16th Street. 443-0656.

Garden Court Cafe - English breakfast. Opens 7:30 a.m. weekdays, 9:30 a.m. Saturdays. V, MC. 106 L Street, Old Sacramento. 441- 7630.

General Store - Cereal, danish, Opens 6 a.m. 556 1/2 Downtown Plaza. 446-3600.

Good Gracious - Omeletes and pastries for breakfast. Sandwiches and soup with a Greek accent. Limited seating although outdoor tables available during good weather. 1307 18th Street. 442-6661.

Greenery - Full breakfast. Opens 6:30 a.m. V, MC, DC. 300 J Street at Holiday Inn. 446-0100.

Hannibals - Eggs on croissant, home-baked pastries. Two locations: 535 L Street (443-5767) and 903 Eighth Street (446- 0967). Opens 7:30 a.m.

Harris and David - Continental breakfasts. Open 10 a.m. V,MC. 600 K Street at Weinstock's. 449-8888.

Java City - Coffee, muffins and gelato, to name a few. A cozy hangout. 18th and Capitol Ave. 444-5282.

Jim-Denney's - A 10-seat lunch counter that's legendary for its burgers. Also serves full breakfasts. 816 12th Street. 443-9655.

La Boulangerie - A fresh assortment of flaky croissants and French-roast coffee. Open for breakfast. 1400 J Street. 448-5233. 519 L Street. 444-9500.

Le Croissant - Croissants. Opens 7 a.m. 11th and P Street. 448- 4461.

The Limelight Cafe - Full breakfast. Opens 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., V, MC. 1014 Alhambra Boulevard. 446-2236.

Mansion Cellars - A convenient luncheon spot for banquets; a quick stop for an interesting wine purchase. Moderate. V, MC, DC, AE, Res. (300) 1117 11th Street. 443-3518.

McDonalds - Scrambled eggs, sausage, egg McMuffins with Canadian bacon, danish for breakfast. Hamburger specialties for lunch. Opens 6 a.m. 919 K Street.

New Palace Grill - Full breakfast. Opens 7 a.m. 1009 Eighth Street. 442-9254.

OB2000 - Egg muffins, pancakes, danish and daily specials. Opens 7:30 a.m. 1603 10th Street, near P Street. 442-1073.

Orange Julius - Doughnuts. Opens 9 a.m. 915 K Street and 580 Downtown Plaza.

Pennisi's Deli - Good cold cuts and hors d'oeuvres trays. 1216 J Street 448-5610.

Pepe's - Omelettes, chicken or egg burritos, other breakfast specialties. Open 7:30 a.m. 629 L Street. 442-7159.

Randy V's - Eggs on croissant, home-baked pastries, breakfast specials. Full breakfast. Opens 7:30 a.m. 1204 J Street. 447-7567.

Rendy's Munchery - Homemade donuts and muffins. Opens 6 a.m. 722 K Street. 444-7664.

Rick's Dessert Diner - Serving the gourmet sweet-tooth at noon and through the evening. 2322 K Street. 444-0969.

Tootsie's - Breakfast sandwiches, take out. Opens 7:30 a.m. 1129 11th Street. 443-6494.

Tom's Coffee Shop - Full breakfast. Opens 7 a.m. 905 Eighth Street. 447-2654.

Woolworth - Full breakfast. Opens 8:30 a.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. Saturdays. V, MC. 1000 K Street. 443-4454.

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Don Edwards:

Civil libertarian; civil politician

By VICKI HADDOCK

Twenty-five years ago when mild-mannered congressional candidate Don Edwards declared himself a liberal Democrat, skeptical politicos dubbed him "The Great Imposter."

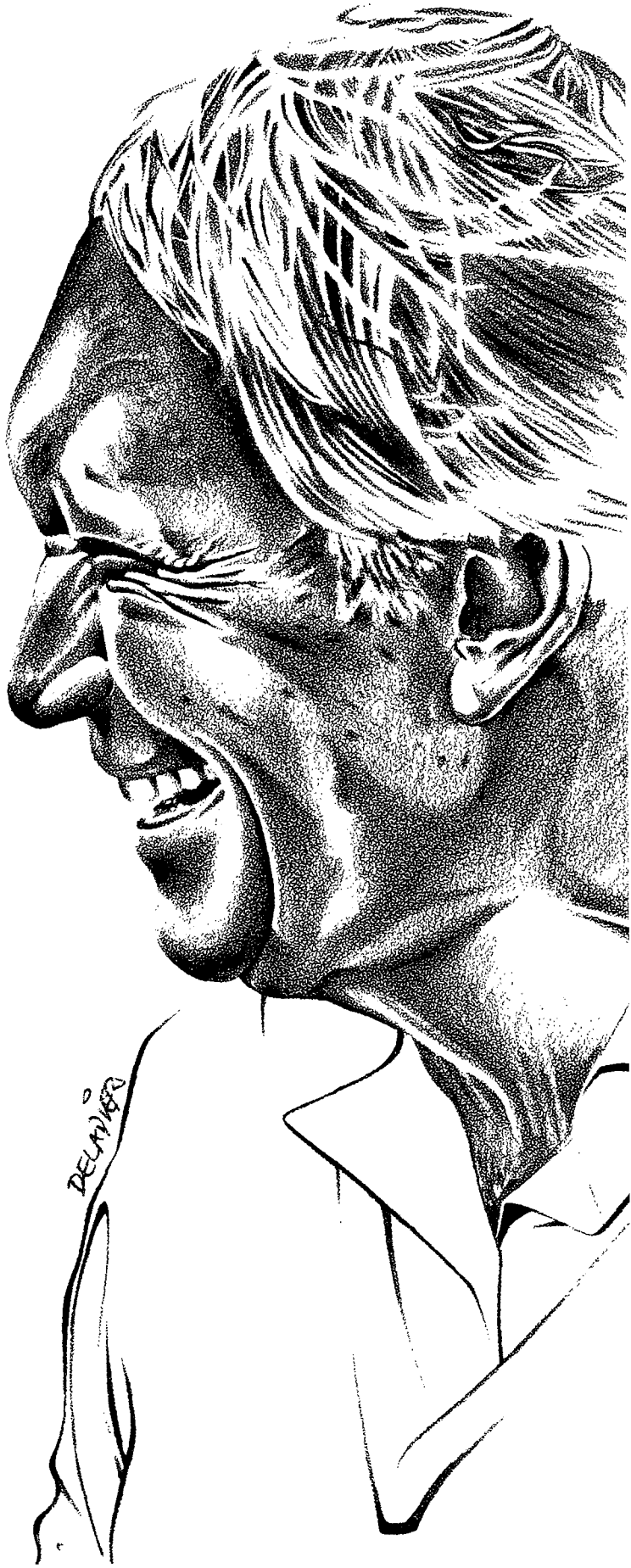
He was, after all, from an affluent family that considered Franklin Delano Roosevelt rather a radical, and his San Jose childhood was cloistered within the circles of country clubs, Rotarians and Republicans. He became president of the California Young Republicans. An FBI agent. Even led a candlelight march during the Alger Hiss spy scandal to show support for an embattled California congressman named Richard Milhous Nixon.

As Edwards recalls: "Those candles were so cheap that part of it dripped and burned a hole in my pants. Served me right."

The Edwards of today relates that story with chagrin because he has become the epitome of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' claim that one must have been a Republican to truly appreciate the Democrats.

No longer a GOP club president, he won the House seat as a Democrat in 1962 and went on to rack up one of most liberal voting records in Congress, emerging as the current dean of the California Democratic delegation.

Vicki Haddock is a reporter for The Tribune *in Oakland.*



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No longer an FBI agent, he has become Capitol Hill's premier civil libertarian — so much so that former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover once welcomed a premature news report of Edwards' possible retirement from Congress with a scribbled "Good riddance!"

No longer a Nixon enthusiast, Edwards ended up voting with a majority of his colleagues on the House Judiciary Committee that President Nixon should be impeached.

In fact, from his first congressional endeavor (voting with seven others to cut off funding for the House Committee on Un-American Activities) to his most recent (pushing legislation to increase penalties against those guilty of housing discrimination), Edwards has established such solid liberal credentials that younger state officeholders are often flabbergasted to discover the man had ever even been a Republican. His old associates in San Jose have not forgotten. Some have forever branded him a traitor to his own class while others simply shrug off Edwards as a guy who grew so open-minded that his brains fell out.

For his part, he insists he never experienced the sort of philosophical whiplash that his resumé might suggest, preferring to describe his life as a simple evolution of the principles he always believed in: justice, equality and a commitment to peace. Those who don't share his liberalism aren't considered wrong, merely "thus far unenlightened."

"Many people don't think beyond the environment they came from, but Don did," says Althea Simmons, chief lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "I think that comes from being secure enough in his own sense of self to decide for himself what was right, and then to do it."

He has been a prime sponsor of this generation's major civil rights legislation and the ill-fated Equal Rights Amendment, but what Edwards does best is serve as a veritable fire extinguisher on the burning conservative issues of the day. Proposed constitutional amendments to require a balanced federal budget, grant the president a line-item veto, outlaw abortion, ban school busing and permit a president to serve a third term are all routinely referred to the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. As subcommittee chairman, Edwards methodically embalms each and every one of them. With his panel already stacked against such proposals, he never allows votes. His assignment throughout the Reagan era has been damage control. "Yes," he says quietly, "just don't let them get away with anything."

Fred Astaire is genial and dapper enough to be cast as Don Edwards. Frequently seen on Capitol Hill in cashmere sweaters, Edwards is generally regarded as the consummate gentleman. Even those who find his politics disdainful and naive usually find it impossible to dislike him personally, and members of the California Democratic delegation speak of their dean with a quality approaching reverence.

"If we really want to see the vote of integrity we look to Don," says Democratic Representative Barbara Boxer of Greenbrae. "He has such a fierce sense of right and wrong that you know he doesn't have to run it through a computer from here to Sunday and back to figure out where he stands."

"I guess if I had a role model in Congress it would be Don," says fellow House Democrat Pete Stark of Hayward. "He is the ultimate professional."

In Burton's shadow

For years the delegation lingered in the shadow of legendary blockbuster — San Francisco Congressman Phil Burton. But politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum, so with Burton's death a number of younger members felt free to seek more power and more spotlight for themselves, and Edwards gave

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them nothing but encouragement.

He also attempted to unify the delegation by organizing regular Wednesday closed-door breakfast sessions for members only and by establishing a $65,000-a-year delegation office, making California one of only a handful of states that maintain such an office. By producing analyses on topics such as how tax reform proposals will impact on Californians, the office functions as an early warning system for California interests. It also attempts to give more clout to a state whose delegation in the past has been criticized for lacking the influence of smaller states such as Texas and Massachusettes. And as younger California congressional representatives such as Tony Coelho of Merced move up the political ladder, plenty of people credit Edwards for helping hold the ladder beneath them.

"Don Edwards has an incredible ability to make diverse groups cohesive," says Debbie McFarland, the former executive director of the delegation who now works for the House majority whip. "And there's one thing that is drummed into everybody who has ever worked in that delegation office, and that is that the purpose is to keep the focus on California interests and all the members, it's never to put Don Edwards out in front. He prefers giving the stage to others." Says another congressional aide: "I'd say he is one of two, at the most three, members of Congress who are genuinely modest."

All of that makes him accessible on the Hill, to constituents and to the press. He once politely accepted a call from a reporter who phoned his home late one evening in the middle of a televised showdown between the San Francisco Forty-Niners and the Washington Redskins, agreeing to answer questions during the commercials.

The Don Edwards who garnered the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am championship in 1950 hasn't forgotten all the lessons learned on country club greens. While most political leaders play power politics like roller derby, with Edwards it is still golf — you play cordially and quietly, but with concentration, careful aim and the follow-through.

"With Don Edwards, many people have made the mistake of confusing kindness with weakness," says Pleasant Hill Democratic Congressman George Miller. "If you do battle with him on the issues he cares about, you'd better bring your lunch."

"Nobody goes to the wall for us like Don Edwards," says Morton Halperin, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "We won't ever permit him to retire."

Moral Majority Senior Vice President Roy Jones sees it this way: "About 10 percent of the members of the House are sincere liberals and another 10 percent are sincere conservatives — the rest get up in the morning and hold their finger to the political wind to decide how to vote. Mr. Edwards is a sincere left-wing liberal. But we believe he is sincerely wrong. When it comes to questions of real moral concern, his presence in Congress poses a major stumbling block."

And there is the subcommittee's ranking Republican, F. James Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, who broaches the topic by acknowledging that he likes Edwards and knows of no one who does not. "But he is completely inflexible," Sensenbrenner complains. "He simply refuses to hold hearings, because he'd rather sweep things under the rug. What's disappointing to me is that the subcommittee has really made no attempt to craft legislation in recent years. Edwards spends a lot of time holding oversight hearings, primarily to embarrass the Reagan administration.

"The American public feels Congress isn't dealing with the major issues of the day, and Don Edwards is one of the reasons."

Edwards counters, without the slightest betrayal of irony, that all those conservative issues "are receiving exactly the attention they deserve."

Although he has the seniority to assume chairmanship of the Veterans' Committee, he prefers to continue leading the subcommittee and dealing with matters of civil rights and liberties. The achievement he says he most savors was the passage in 1982 of an extension to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The original landmark law dramatically increased the number of Black and Hispanic voters by giving the federal government more power to supervise Southern states with a history of discouraging Black voting. In 1975 Edwards was floor manager of an extension that broadened those provisions to other minorities including Hispanics, who make up

Edwards

almost 30 percent of his South Bay district and include several counties in the West. In 1982 he was floor manager of an extension that went further still, extending enforcement for 25 years and specifying that a violation occurs if discrimination is the result, even if it cannot be proven to be the intent. A reluctant Reagan administration, in Edwards' words, "had to eat it."

He also has been a tenacious watchdog over the FBI, and in 1984 Democrats on his subcommittee ended a four-year inquiry into Abscam-type undercover stings by recommending the FBI be required to obtain judicial approval before beginning such operations. Edwards himself said some FBI covert actions were "so obtuse" that any American could become a potential target. Later his staff was to respond to what they assumed was a routine request and unknowingly mail copies of the report to jurors in the cocaine conspiracy trial of FBI-snared automaker John DeLorean.

If the congressman isn't endearing himself to the Reagan administration or to the FBI, he did please the computer industry in Silicon Valley by pushing passage of a bill granting copyright protection to silicon chips to deter piracy.

Throughout his tenure he has been a liberal first and a Democrat second. He became the first House Democrat to desert President Lyndon Johnson and support anti-war candidate Senator Eugene McCarthy in 1968. He challenged others on the House Judiciary Committee during Watergate to assure that President Nixon's civil liberties were protected during the inquiry. And he helped block House Speaker Tip O'Neill's effort in 1985 to prevent Republicans from using "special order" time at day's end to deliver anti-Democrat pronouncements before the television cameras. Calling O'Neill's proposal a "gag rule," Edwards helped the minority keep their privilege. Although his liberalism once alienated him from the House leadership, the Democratic Party over the years moved closer to Edwards' way of thinking, and O'Neill named him to the prestigious "Speaker's Cabinet" of top advisers.

He still appears more liberal than his home district, which in 1984 gave Edwards 62 percent of its vote and Ronald Reagan 51 percent. "I don't think a lot of his constituents realize how far to the left he is," was the explanation from Trudy McDonald, a Fremont Republican activist who coordinated the Republican National Convention that year. "What I hear

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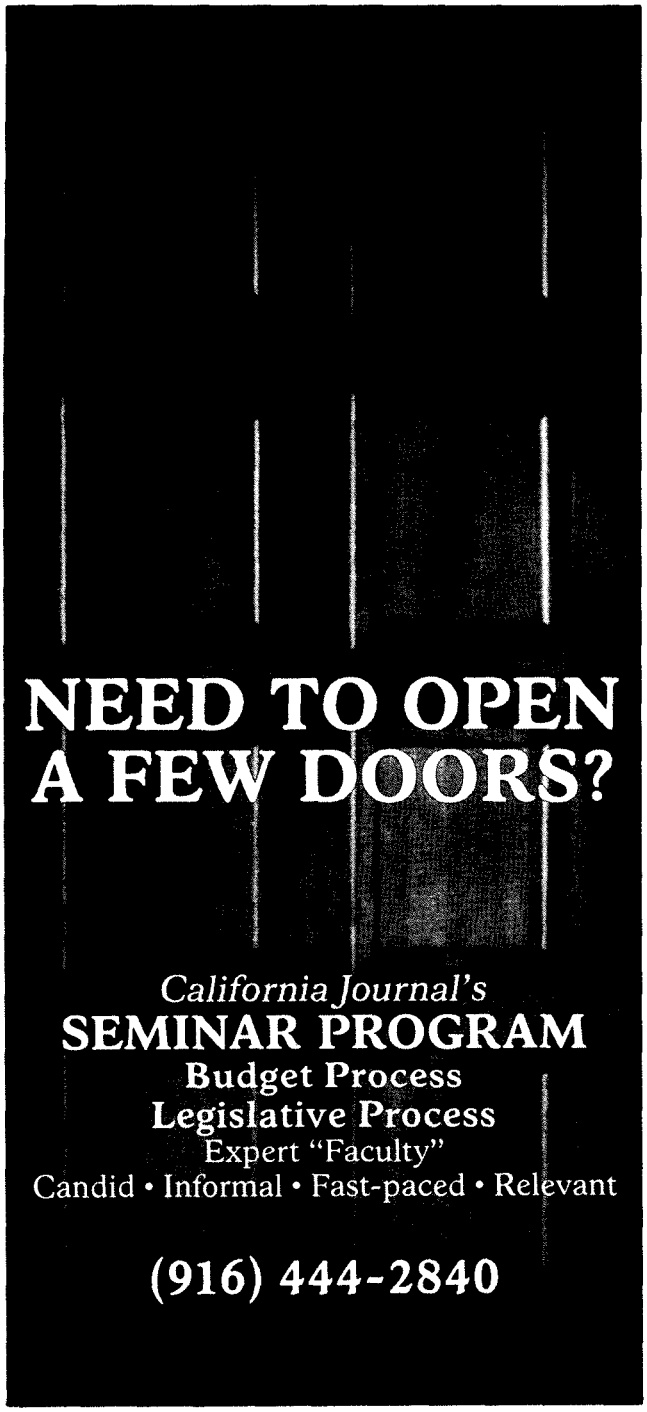

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is that a lot of people vote for him because gee, he seems like such a nice man."

Privately, Edwards concedes that he isn't particularly enamored of his Mr. Congeniality image, noting that "a lot of people take advantage of you." Some Capitol insiders say his biggest flaw may be that he bruises too easily. As one aide put it: "In politics sometimes you've got to be able to tell people to go screw themselves. Don could never do that." For such a strong libertarian, Edwards has twice in his public career threatened libel suits against election challengers he said criticized him inaccurately. He ackowledges the contradiction, adding that he finds permissive libel laws "troubling."

He traces the seeds of liberalism to his youth, despite the fact that in that homogenous environment he cannot recall a single black classmate, a single high school pregnancy, a single provocative intrusion into the complacency. Instead liberalism came via *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina.* "We lived in the country and I was very shy, so I read," he says. "And all the great authors, Tolstoy among them, were liberals, advocates for humanity."

Still there was Stanford law school, and a year's stint with the FBI, and making a fortune in the title company business. But what really steered Edwards from the GOP was his work as a Navy intelligence officer during World War II, when he saw the United States drop two atomic bombs. He became worried about a potential nuclear holocaust, active in the United World Federalists and discouraged at what he considered the GOP's nonchalance about arms control. "I was red-baited," he recalls, adding that he found the McCarthy witchhunts an embarrassment. "I guess it reinforced the reverence I had always held for individual liberties."

By the mid-1950s, he was poised for change.

In a single year, he forcibly shook himself free from his very foundations — divorcing his first wife, alienating his family, switching from Christian Scientist to Unitarian, and re-registering as a Democrat.

Why Unitarian? "Because somebody told me that when you die you wind up at a crossroads with a sign that says, 'Heaven, right, lecture on heaven, left,' and that Unitarians were the ones that opted for the lecture." Why a Democrat? "I had been moving that way for a long time. One day (builder) Joe Eichler told me my home was with the Democrats and I had to agree."

These days he tells people that he supports the Democratic Party "not out of habit, but out of conviction." That concept — conviction — surfaces again when he is asked why, in the midst of national outrage over terrorism, he can be found standing on the House floor denouncing proposals to institute capital punishment for terrorists. Or why, in the midst of nationwide concern about drug abuse, he can be found standing on the House floor opposing calls for widespread, mandatory drug testing. Or why, when national security leaks keep sprouting and spies thrive, he can be found on the House floor condemning plans to take polygraphs of more federal employees.

"Whenever there is a national hysteria, your liberties are in peril," Edwards says. "You can almost wake up any morning during the last few years and count which of your liberties has just been taken away."

Liberal convictions have put more than his political life at risk — when he joined "Freedom Summer" civil rights efforts in Mississippi in 1964, three bombs ripped the front off of the building he used as a residence.

Friends observe that Edwards' favorite pastime is historical biographies — be it Thomas Jefferson or John Maynard Keynes or Virginia Woolf — and they believe such legacies give him a telescopic perspective beyond current political fashion. "If the stands I take are unpopular," he says, "I guess I can live with that."

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Duke's view of the world

Long Beach: appointment capital of the state

By ROBERT SCHMIDT

Being acquainted with George Deukmejian or residing in or near Long Beach doesn't guarantee anyone a job with the State of California.

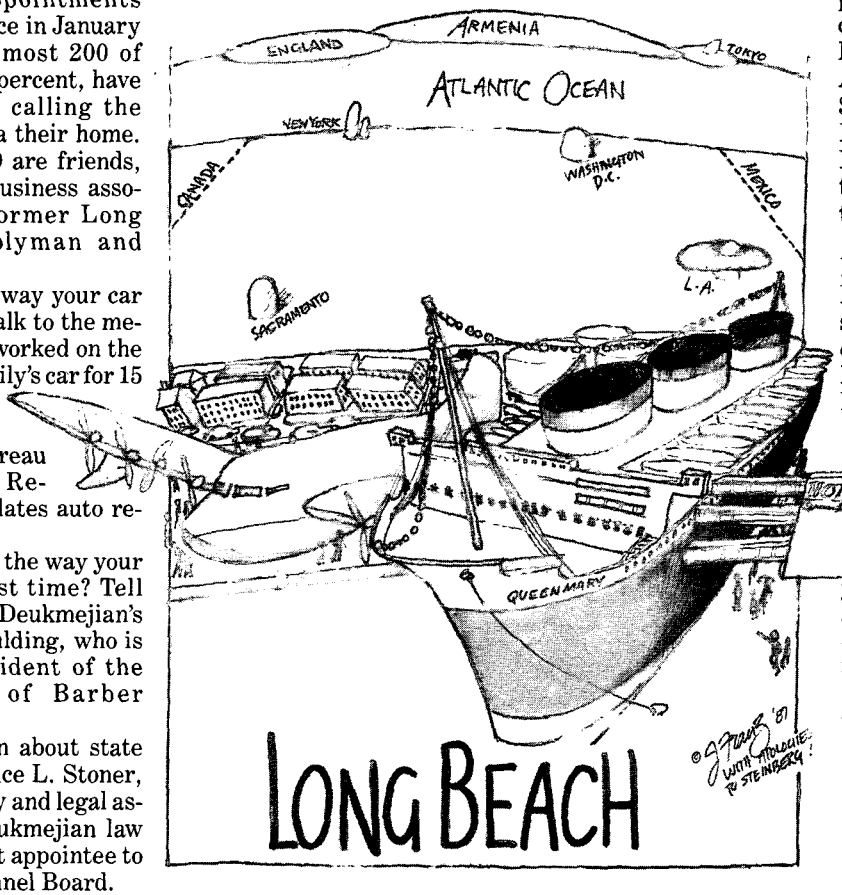
On the other hand, it doesn't hurt.

The governor has made nearly 4200 appointments since taking office in January of 1983, and almost 200 of them, about 4.7 percent, have gone to people calling the Long Beach area their home. Many of the 200 are friends, neighbors and business associates of the former Long Beach assemblyman and senator.

Don't like the way your car was repaired? Talk to the mechanic who has worked on the Deukmejian family's car for 15 years — Al Oberjuerge. He's on the state Bureau of Automotive Repair which regulates auto repair shops.

Unhappy with the way your hair was cut last time? Tell your troubles to Deukmejian's barber, Bob Boulding, who is currently president of the state Board of Barber Examiners.

Got a question about state civil service? Alice L. Stoner, twice a secretary and legal assistant with Deukmejian law firms, is a recent appointee to the State Personnel Board.



Most of the Long Beach-area appointments are to relatively small, even obscure positions, but many are among the most important available to a governor.

The most noteworthy appointments, in terms of their long-range impact on the state, are of Malcolm Lucas of Los Alamitos and David N. Eagleson of Long Beach to the California Supreme Court. Lucas, the court's chief justice, is a former law partner of the governor (as is his brother, Campbell Lucas, a Deukmejian appointee to the Court of Appeal). Eagleson practiced law in Long Beach for nearly 20 years and has long been a friend of Deukmejian.

The seven-member tribunal has a third Long Beach connection. John Arguelles of Irvine, appointed to the court with Eagleson on February 18, 1987, sat for 12 years as a superior court judge in Long Beach before being placed on the appellate court by Deukmejian in 1984.

Deukmejian's Long Beach-area appointments also include four members of the State Board of Education, three members of the California State University Board of Trustees, one member of the California Community College Board of Governors, and three heads of major state agencies, in addition to Stoner's $24,153-per-year appointment to the Personnel Board. He has named 16 area attorneys to the superior court and nine to the municipal court.

The judicial appointees are salaried, but only a few of the other appointments have been to jobs paying more than a daily stipend or expenses.

John Larson, who worked with Deukmejian in the Los Angeles County Counsel's office in the 1950s before moving up to run the office in 1973, recently was reappointed to the $78,495 post as chairman of the Fair Political Practices Commission. James A. Edmonds Jr. receives $54,556 as California's Real Estate Commissioner. Don Blubaugh, former director of the Department of Conservation, was paid $65,100.

Brian Lungren, brother of Long Beach Congressman Dan Lungren, gets $61,932 as special assistant to the governor's chief of staff, Steve Merksamer. (Their father, Dr. John C. Lungren, serves on the Board of Medical Quality Assurance.) Sherman E. Roodzant, chairman of the California Waste Management Board, makes $58,000 a year. Raymond Lopez, special assistant in the Department of General Services, is paid $42,192.

Deane Dana Jr., whose father is a Los Angeles County supervisor (and a Deukmejian appointee to the state Motion Picture Council), gets $43,908 as assistant director of the Department of Aging. Curt A. Taucher, son of long-time Deukmejian friend Albert Taucher (a member of the Fish and Game Commission), is paid $42,192 as an information officer for the Department of Fish and Game.

A few of the appointees have been substantial financial supporters of Deukmejian candidacies through the years, but most do not appear on the list of the governor's campaign contributors.

That so many of Deukmejian's appointments come from the Long Beach area should not be surprising, says Kevin Brett, the governor's press aide.

"Long Beach is the fifth largest city in the state," Brett said, "so it can reasonably be expected that in any administration the area would be well represented. But the governor has lived there for more than 30 years, so he's well acquainted with the talent pool.

"I wouldn't say that any special consideration is given job applicants from Long Beach, but it is the governor who makes the final decisions and he does know a lot of people there. The prime considerations are qualifications and experience, and they also apply to the appointments from the Long Beach area," Brett said.

Robert Schmidt is Capitol correspondent for the Long Beach Press-Telegram.

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San Francisc

Races for

By SUSAN YOACHUM

What if they had an election and *everybody* ran? Then you'd be in San Francisco, circa 1987, where it seems that the only politicians who are not running to replace the late Sala Burton in Congress are those who are saving themselves instead to run for mayor.

The crowded field of 14 now running for Congress has been grist for local columnists' quips — and even prompted one political strategist to joke, "Where are they going to hold the debates — Candlestick Park?" Other pundits simply refer to San Francisco's double whammy of congressional-mayoral races as the "Political Consultants' Relief Act of 1987."

Explaining the reason for the gaggle of candidates is easy: This is the first time in a quarter-century that a member of the once all-powerful Burton machine has not been running for San Francisco's congressional seat.

Explaining the havoc the race has wrought on city politics is much tougher. Already, the race has shattered political alliances throughout the city in a contest that may prove more costly than even its expected $2 million price tag.

For starters, there are the two key players, Harry Britt and Nancy Pelosi. Britt, who became San Francisco's second gay supervisor after he was appointed to succeed the slain Harvey Milk, has been the city's top gay leader for more than eight years. Pelosi, who has never held elective office, is a former chairwoman of the state Democratic Party who has spent more than a decade cultivating the fine art of raising what Jesse Unruh fondly coined "the mother's milk of politics" — money.

After Pelosi and Britt come the spoilers: Supervisors Bill Maher, Carol Ruth Silver and Doris Ward. Maher and Pelosi are likely to split the upwardly mobile, moderate homeowners' vote, while the more liberal Britt, Silver and Ward may split parts of each others' votes, with Britt taking the gay vote and Ward winning the black vote.

But the biggest spoiler of all, Mayor Dianne Feinstein, won't be in the race, despite toying with the idea for five fun-filled days of political chaos at city hall. Feinstein, who is prohibited by city law from running for another mayoral term in November, seesawed on the subject of running, telling reporters one week that she had ruled out a bid for the Burton seat, then saying the next week that she was reconsidering.

But Feinstein, considered by many insiders to be the preemptive candidate, had simply waited too long to be a force in keeping contenders like Britt, Maher, Pelosi and Silver out of the race. Two powerful Feinstein allies, Senator Alan Cranston and Supervisor John Molinari, had already promised their endorsements to Pelosi and Britt, respectively. (Molinari's endorsement of Britt was a shrewd political move to gain Britt's endorsement of Molinari in the mayor's race — a move that deftly dashed Assemblyman Art Agnos' hopes for the gay supervisor's support in Agnos' quest to be mayor.)

So, when Feinstein's trial balloon floated past the other congressional candidates without rising more than a millimeter off the ground, the mayor decided that she would increase, rather than decrease, the divisiveness in the congressional race. In addition, Feinstein was incensed by other politicians' haste to jump into the fray to replace her as mayor if she ran for Congress. The mayor reportedly got the maddest at her good friend and jogging partner, City Attorney Louise Renne, when Renne made her mayoral ambitions known after only a few months as the city's leading

Susan Yoachum is a San Francisco-based reporter for the San Jose Mercury News.

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free-for-alls

, Congress

lawyer.

As Feinstein said in a statement issued scarcely 12 hours before Pelosi declared her congressional candidacy, "I do not want to leave the office in a whirlwind of speculation about who succeeds me. (I want) that choice made by the voters of this city."

Choices aplenty

San Francisco voters will have choices aplenty in 1987, in what would otherwise be considered an off-year in politics. First, there is the special election April 7th to fill the Burton seat. Then — barring the improbability of any of the 14 candidates winning a majority of the votes cast — a runoff election will be held June 2nd. In November, voters will choose a new mayor, with a mayoral runoff possible in December.

Although it is almost certain there will be a June 2nd congressional runoff, the April 7th election is expected to decide whom San Francisco will send to Congress. The peculiarities of a special congressional election are such that, if no one candidate wins a majority of the votes on April 7th, the top Democratic and Republican vote-getters square off in the June 2nd runoff. In a district where Democrats outnumber Republicans by more than three-to-one, being the top Democratic vote-getter on April 7th is tantamount to winning the congressional race.

Pelosi's consultant, Clint Reilly, believes that his candidate can win the race by getting 30 to 35 percent of the vote — or less. Britt's strategist, Dick Pabich, believes that a formidable chunk of the turnout will come from the city's large gay community, which he expects to line up as a solid bloc behind Britt.

For just as last June's Republican U. S. Senate primary was a battle for the heart and soul of a Republican Party choosing between conservatism and moderation, so is the Fifth District Congressional race a struggle for the heart and soul of a San Francisco torn between creeping conservatism and its own ultra-liberal heritage.

Pelosi is the candidate who was endorsed by Sala Burton on Burton's deathbed — the candidate considered to be the Democratic Party insiders' choice for Congress. She's the candidate created by anointment.

For Britt, the anointment is of a different nature. With the growing AIDS epidemic, and in a city that is a symbol of gay political power, both gay and straight Democrats are saying that the time has come to elect an openly-gay congressman from San Francisco.

While Pelosi has the quarter-century-old Burton machine as the backdrop for her campaign, Britt, too, represents a legacy. That was perhaps best expressed by one of the banners flanking Britt as he announced his candidacy, in the rain, on the steps of city hall. "Harvey Milk Would Be Proud," it read.

Of course, the voters could turn their backs on making a statement on either the Democratic Party machine or the gay political agenda. They could, instead, make a statement of moderation with Maher, or a declaration of liberalism with Silver, or a statement of support for blacks with Ward.

Brown and Kopp

However, voters will not have the luxury afforded two of San Francisco's most powerful politicians — Assembly Speaker Willie Brown and recently-elected state Senator Quentin Kopp. Brown and Kopp have endorsed *two* candidates apiece: Brown backed Pelosi and Ward; Kopp picked Maher and Silver.

It is worth noting that neither Brown, a longtime star on the statewide scene, nor Kopp, an up-and-coming maverick in the statewide arena, picked Britt, the 48-year-old supervisor with one of the best shots at becoming the city's next

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representative. Britt and fellow frontrunner Pelosi are the antithesis of each other: Britt is stocky and somewhat disheveled, while Pelosi is petite and immaculate. Britt's political roots are at the community level; Pelosi's are in the board room. While Britt has made his name on the Board of Supervisors as a champion of lesbians, gay men, tenants' rights and a variety of liberal causes, Pelosi has made her mark as an industrious and successful fund raiser for a number of Democratic Party candidates and causes.

Pelosi's fund-raising ties to congressional leaders are the cards she has traded on throughout the campaign. "A Voice That Will Be Heard" reads the slogan on her signs. At a February 12th press conference attended by more supporters than reporters, Pelosi exuded confidence as she declared, "I am the frontrunner in this race." Although Pelosi has made it clear in public statements that she hopes to trade on her connections all the way to Congress, the number-one issue in the congressional campaign, she said when announcing her candidacy, is not jobs, not housing, not AIDS, not nuclear war but connections. Or, as Pelosi put it, it's "who can accomplish the most for San Francisco in Washington."

Britt, however, said the question before voters is not who you know. It's what you've done, particularly in terms of votes cast. As Britt is well aware, that is an arena in which Pelosi cannot compete, since she has never held an elective office.

"Mrs. Pelosi has never cast a vote. She is totally untested as a legislator," Britt said.

Although Britt acknowledged that Pelosi is a formidable fund raiser, he took issue with the notion that her skills and contacts in that area would translate to political clout in Congress.

"Her credentials are that some powerful people in Washington owe her a favor because she's raised money," Britt said. "That's honorable, and she has performed a valid function. But the rationale that she will be more effective because of it doesn't work. The skills that make a person a good fund raiser, such as not offending people and minimizing conflict, don't necessarily make a good legislator."

In her bid for Congress, Pelosi is up against four tried-and-tested elected officials — Britt, Maher, Silver and Ward. Of the four, Silver, 48, is the one with the longest track record on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, where she has served since her election in 1977. Silver herself touts her record as her strongest selling point.

"I have a level of commitment and practical 'doing-ness' that sets me apart," said Silver, an attorney and self-described activist. "When civil rights were an issue, I went to Mississippi. When the schools of San Francisco could not provide bilingual education for Chinese students, I started a school."

Maher, too, has a background that combines law with education. Maher, a former president of the San Francisco Board of Education, once practiced law in the city public defender's office. A member of the Board of Supervisors since his election in 1982, Maher has acquired a reputation for appealing to the more moderate, working-class homeowner — a constituency he shares with Pelosi.

Although all the candidates claim to have broad-based support, the two candidates with specific minority constituencies are Britt, with lesbians and gays, and Ward, with Blacks. The candidacy of Ward, 55, who was elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1980, has caused a dilemma for more than one Black leader in the city — the most notable being Assembly Speaker Brown. Brown was already working on Pelosi's behalf when Ward told him she intended to run. After failing to talk Ward out of it, Brown offered his subdued support to Ward, the candidate who, like Brown, is Black, and who represents the one constituency Brown cannot abandon.

The mayor's race

Ostensibly, Brown wound up with two candidates in the Fifth Congressional District race. But in the mayor's race, which has served as the scene-setter for the congressional race, Brown will have only one favorite — Assemblyman Art Agnos.

Agnos, the liberal and sometimes wacky assemblyman from San Francisco, has been saying for years that he intended to run for mayor, and he is viewed in Sacramento as a prime candidate. But in San Francisco, the current betting is on longtime Supervisor John Molinari who has been working the people in San Francisco while Agnos has been working the issues in Sacramento. Some observers have compared the Molinari-Agnos contest to the state Senate race last fall between Kopp and former Assemblyman Lou Papan of Milbrae. Longtime Supervisor Kopp bested legislative veteran Papan in a battle where contacts in San Francisco ultimately counted more than connections in Sacramento.

In addition to Agnos and Molinari, other candidates for mayor may include former City Administrative Officer Roger Boas, City Attorney Louise Renne — and any of the many hopefuls who will be disappointed after the congressional election.

All in all, the unexpected congressional race and the off-season mayor's race have combined to make San Francisco's always arcane politics zanier than usual. As Nancy Walker, president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, predicted of the time between Burton's funeral and the April 7th election, "It's going to be a hellish six weeks."

Or, as George McGovern said when Gary Hart, Jesse Jackson and Walter Mondale were spoiling for a political street fight in the spring of 1984: "Let the race begin. Praise the Lord — and pass the ammunition."

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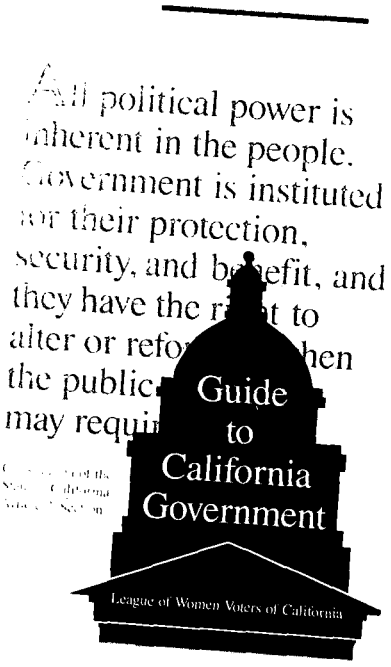

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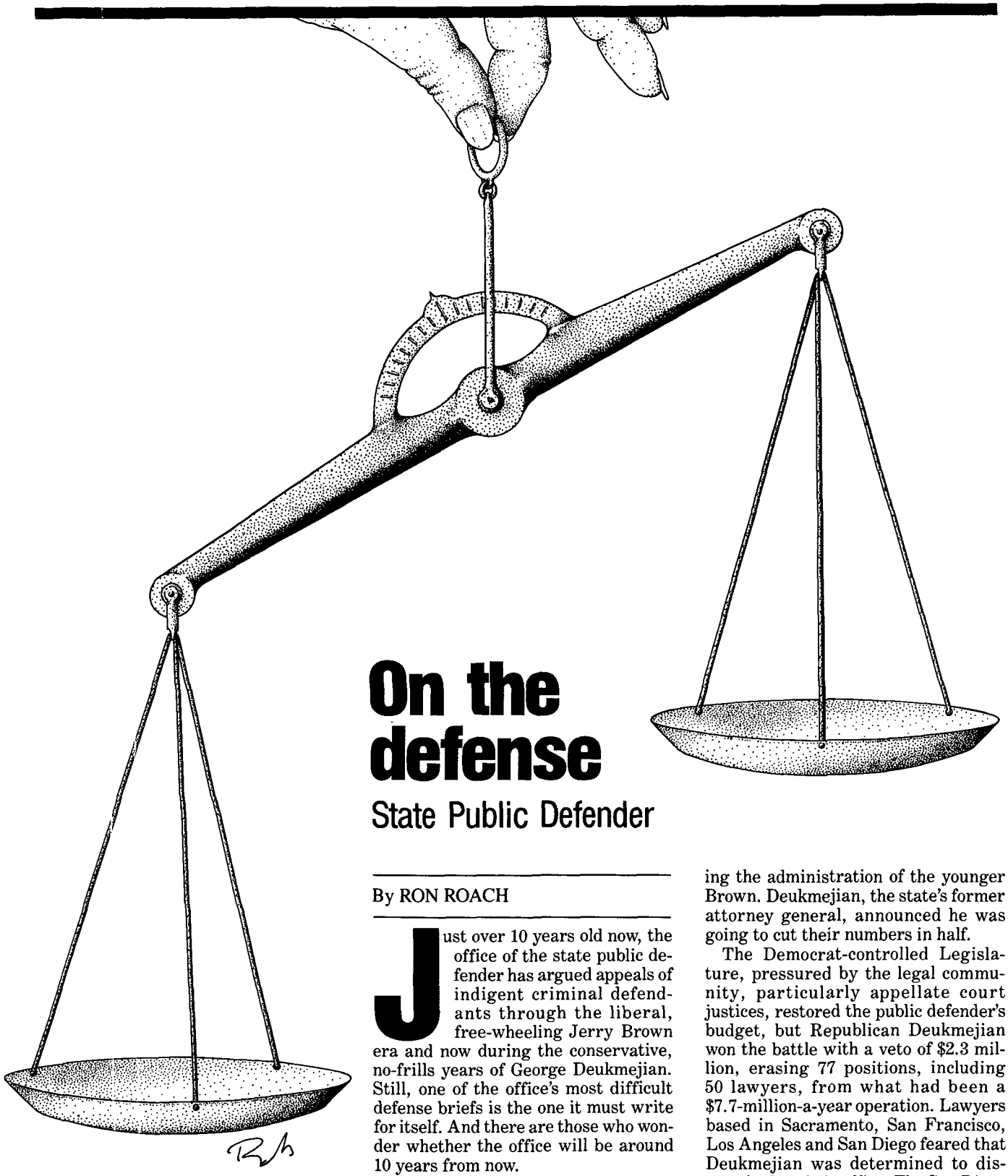

On the defense

State Public Defender

By RON ROACH

Just over 10 years old now, the office of the state public defender has argued appeals of indigent criminal defendants through the liberal, free-wheeling Jerry Brown era and now during the conservative, no-frills years of George Deukmejian. Still, one of the office's most difficult defense briefs is the one it must write for itself. And there are those who wonder whether the office will be around 10 years from now.

Efficiency remains the office's Achilles heel, even after Governor Deukmejian's first state budget proposal in January 1983 sent shivers through the public defender's office and its cadre of 100 lawyers recruited during the administration of the younger Brown. Deukmejian, the state's former attorney general, announced he was going to cut their numbers in half.

The Democrat-controlled Legislature, pressured by the legal community, particularly appellate court justices, restored the public defender's budget, but Republican Deukmejian won the battle with a veto of $2.3 million, erasing 77 positions, including 50 lawyers, from what had been a $7.7-million-a-year operation. Lawyers based in Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego feared that Deukmejian was determined to dismantle the whole office. The San Diego office was, in fact, shut down.

California faced a $1.5-billion budget deficit when Deukmejian took office, but that had nothing to do with the plan to go after the public defender's office. The fiscal crisis tightened belts throughout state government — but not by 50 percent.

Ron Roach is Capitol correspondent for the San Diego Tribune.

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Bell

Denvir

Franchetti

Deukmejian's stated reasons of efficiency and the need for the lawyers to concentrate on death penalty and other complex appeals of indigents left Public Defender Quin Denvir and his top deputy, Charles "Chuck" Sevilla, with a feeling the governor had not been entirely candid.

Denvir left the office three years ago and Deukmejian, in May 1984, appointed Frank Bell to a four-year term. Bell had been chief assistant federal public defender in San Francisco and once was a deputy attorney general for California. Now in private practice in Sacramento, Denvir called Deukmejian's budget cut "craziness" and a "political matter."

He continued, "Whether it was because of his feelings on the death penalty; whether it was because of his being attorney general and resenting our people stopping him most of the time, at least on capital cases; whether it was just not even appreciating, not having ever done the work, what criminal defense appeal work is — I don't know."

Sevilla, who left the office November 30, 1983, and is practicing law in San Diego, said, "We were an unpopular program (with Deukmejian) because of political reasons. The budget cuts certainly had nothing to do with the quality of the program."

Sevilla said attorneys in the Department of Justice, when the governor was attorney general (1979-1982), were "sustaining the onslaught of this young office flexing its muscles and doing a lot of things private attorneys never did; challenging (the work of Deukmejian's deputies), making their work a lot more difficult. There was some animosity there, not with everybody there, but with some.

Snuff them out

"It was an easy way to get rid of the voices you don't want to hear," Sevilla said. "Just snuff them out. He took us halfway out."

The size of the reduction, Denvir and Sevilla said, showed hostility, breeding concern at the time that Deukmejian — legislative author of the death-penalty law — would appoint a public defender who would lie down and roll over on death-penalty cases, stifling potential winning arguments by his deputies.

The man who recommended the cutback agrees there was more to the cuts than efficiency. He says it was intended to alter the office's course away from the liberal causes more appropriately dealt with in the private sector by public interest law firms or the American Civil Liberties Union.

Michael Franchetti, now a lobbyist, was Deukmejian's finance director in 1983. He said he proposed the 50 percent cut because the office was loaded with "public interest, ACLU-types," lawyers who were crusading for the same causes they had advocated before coming onto the state payroll. The fact that the office was expensive to run was just part of the equation, he added.

Franchetti, who was also Deukmejian's chief deputy attorney general, rejected the notion from Denvir and Sevilla that there was resentment over any batting average that the public defender's office had.

Lobbyist George Zenovich, former Democratic senator who was then an appellate justice in Fresno, said Denvir and his staff were extremely effective in persuading a court with a good conservative-liberal mix to follow their arguments. Denvir once boasted that his office, based on a study he commissioned, gained some form of relief, such as a modified sentence, about 30 percent of the time, compared to 17 percent for court-appointed private counsel.

The cut, Franchetti said, "was not to wipe it out. It went off course in an extremist direction headed by the Brown administration. It was to get it back on course."

However, four years after the big budget cut, and despite some increases since then, some still fear for the office's future because they know it has not been a cost-effective operation; that the data will show that court-appointed private counsel do the same work for much less, and it is difficult to quantify quality on a ledger sheet.

The cost-conscious administration of the office by Bell has had problems cajoling and motivating the staff to meet caseload goals. A recent effort in the San Francisco office to require attorneys to handle 16 appeals a year, compared to an average of nine, triggered a formal grievance by the Association of California State Attorneys and Administrative Law Judges on behalf of all deputy state public defenders.

Though the office's goal since 1979 has been for attorneys to file briefs in 24 cases a year, it was never enforced by Denvir or Bell, according to John Sikora, staff consultant with the lawyers' union. The association demanded that the issue be subject to meet-and-confer requirements of state labor law, arguing that it was a new work requirement affecting merit raises and promotions that had not been discussed in collective bargaining. Bell declined to discuss the grievance, but the office agreed in February to meet with the association on the issue, while postponing the caseload standard until April 1st.

Budget

The Legislature two years ago ordered the office to come up with measurable cost information to justify its budget, but the figures remain elusive despite persistant prying by the Legislature's nonpartisan fiscal analyst. Bell said in a November 1985 interview that a computerized record-keeping system would produce the needed data in about 18 months. Now he says it will take more time, because there have not been enough cases to draw statistically valid conclusions.

Legislative Analyst Elizabeth Hill's February budget report recommended approval of the governor's 1987-88 budget proposal — a 6.5 percent increase over the current year to $7.1 million with six new attorneys and three new secretaries. But the recommendation came with misgivings as Hill's staff felt it was sort of shooting in the dark.

Lack of information handicapped analysts, said Cheryl Stewart, principal program analyst. "We really think there's a problem in the office not meeting caseload goals. The Legislature has been pushing for this information for years and it still hasn't arrived. It becomes an issue when you start adding staff."

Stewart said approval was recommended because it was obvious that the office needed more staff to do its job. The goal for number of cases accepted by the office, between 600 and 674 a year since 1984-85, came closest to being achieved in 1985-86 — 87.8 per-

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cent, but it dipped to a projected 76 percent in the current fiscal year.

Shirley Minnick, the office's administrator for the past year, said a report to enable a comparison with the Judicial Council's study of appointed private counsel will be issued as soon as the data is available. She couldn't say when that would be.

The lesser cost of court-appointed lawyers should be offset, somewhat, "because our cases are in higher sentence categories" that generally involve many more pages of record and more time, Minnick said. She said she wants to refine the data to reflect the tougher cases handled by the state public defender.

There are those who believe the office's future would indeed be gloomy if it were to be measured only on how much it produces. Bell, a full-time administrator, who unlike his predecessors, handles no appeals himself, said there may still be "questions in some people's minds" over the future of the office. But he feels Deukmejian, by restoring 15 lawyers (including six in the proposed 1987-88 budget), "does not have it in for the state public defender; that they feel the need for quality representation, especially in death penalty cases, and just want to make sure that the resources are being wisely used."

He said he has not discussed motives with the governor but "my judgment is he had a different view of what the state p.d. should be doing and that the office was in a sense out of control, and the best way to get control of it was to cut it back to sort of a bare bones kind of situation, and then see what develops from there."

History

The state public defender was an outgrowth of a 1963 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in a California case. The court said the state must pay for the lawyer of an indigent in a criminal appeal if it permits that right to someone who can pay for a lawyer. The number of criminal appeals in the state during 1959-60, 90 percent or more of them involving indigents, was only 720. There were more than 5000 in 1985-86, the vast majority still handled by private attorneys appointed by the courts and paid by the taxpayers.

As a state senator in 1975, Deukmejian voted against the bill to create the office, effective July 1, 1976. Former Governor Ronald Reagan, with his philosophy of leaving things to the private sector, vetoed two bills during his eight years as governor despite lobbying for the measures by his appointee as chief justice, the late Donald Wright.

Jerry Brown signed the bill, which was supported by then-Attorney General Evelle Younger, a Republican. Brown also was urged to do so by his legislative aide, Paul Halvonik, who became the first public defender and, later, an appellate justice. He resigned from the bench after a misdemeanor marijuana conviction. Another prime mover in the administration was Brown's legal adviser, J. Anthony Kline, now an appellate justice in San Francisco. Halvonik and Kline came to the Brown administration from the same public-interest law firm.

The office was thrown into a state of turmoil in 1983, with a number of openings going unfilled because of the threat of Deukmejian's budget proposal. The statistics were still appalling. Bell had hoped to ease the transition — and boost morale — by granting across-the-board promotions to the lawyers' next pay scale. The average lawyer in the office is paid about $50,000 a year — a $75,000-a-year package counting salary and benefits.

Despite the good-faith gesture, two years after the big cutback, office production had dropped by 1217 cases from 1982, excluding the San Diego office's cases. The number of new cases was down 89 percent. By dividing the office

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budget into the number of lawyers, the cost-per-case, including training and administration overhead, had climbed from $4270 in 1981 to $15,802 in 1983-84, to a whopping $21,682 in 1984-85.

The office was not getting anywhere close to the projection of accepting more than 600 new cases each year which would get the cost-per-case down to about $12,000, still many times more than the cost of court-appointed private counsel — variously estimated to cost less than $1800 for a typical appeal.

Bell's chief deputy, Harvey Zall, observed: "We've got to meet or beat our competition, or the Legislature and the administration are not going to buy our product. We've got to be competitive or our long-term prospects are dim for the next decade."

The state public defender, once envisioned by Brown and Halvonik to handle all indigent appeals, never took more than 38 percent of those cases. A plan to double the size of the office in 1978 was pulled back when voters approved property tax-cutting Proposition 13. Deukmejian wants all six of the lawyer slots he proposes to add to the office in the next fiscal year to be concentrated on death-penalty appeals. This mandate, along with the emphasis on complex cases, means the office cannot pad its statistics with easier cases to lower its cost-per-case record, though Minnick said Bell has ordered that no such cases be allowed to skew the statistics.

Death penalty

Of 225 death-penalty judgments in the courts since 1977-78, the public defender was appointed to 65 of them. After Deukmejian was elected, the Capital Appellate Project was formed under then-Chief Justice Rose Bird's direction, with Michael Millman, former death penalty-coordinator under Denvir, heading up the program to assign appeals to private lawyers. Bell said such a program was justified and inevitable, but appeared to be accelerated as an end-run around Deukmejian's budget cut. Bird had created, in effect, her own public defender, and she refused to even talk to Bell about the public defender's caseload problems from the time of his appointment in May 1984 until February 1985, after news stories had been published on the lack of communication. In contrast, Millman was extremely close to the chief justice.

Bird wanted nothing to do with Deukmejian, maybe because she wondered — as some veterans of the public defender's office and the defense bar in general — how vigorous the office would be under a Deukmejian-appointed director. Bell and his chief deputy, Zall, said there has been no interference from the governor's office, which, Zall said, "has done nothing to impede or affect the vigorous advocacy of our clients' interests. There is absolutely no difference in the quality of representation."

Zall, who also is the office's legislative liaison, said that while the office had more lobbyists during the Brown administration, and advocated for or against a great many bills in the Legislature, the office now is more selective in taking stands but does oppose bills in the Legislature that are favored by the governor.

Bell should not expect to have such a cool relationship with the new chief justice, Malcolm Lucas, but the office still has physical limits over the number of capital cases that it can accept. It takes two attorneys at least four months to research and write a brief in a typical death penalty case, and newer lawyers must be trained and evaluated, taking a year or two, before they are assigned to a capital case.

With 35 capital cases pending, the public defender estimated it will be able to accept only 10 death-penalty cases in 1986-87, and only five in 1987-88. The six additional lawyers proposed by Deukmejian would increase the total to nine new capital cases in the fiscal year starting July 1st, and the office would still be handling less than 30 percent of the death-penalty judgments expected during that time.

In overall intake of cases of all kinds, Bell is optimistic that the never-attained goal of new appointments will come close to being achieved and next year, he said, "With our emphasis on productivity, we think we can anticipate it."

Robert Gray, who drew up the office's first budget as a deputy in the Department of Finance, returned to that department in 1985 after nine years as the public defender's administrative officer. He said the office "started out behind the eight-ball" because of an unrealistic goal of handling all indigent appeals "and never did get ahead of the game. It had insufficient staff. It was extremely difficult to look cost-effective to anybody else."

Cost per case

The cost-per-case of the private attorney is going to be less, Gray said, because they make economic decisions.

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"If they are not going to be paid for something, they don't do it," he said, and are less likely to file a writ that has no real prospect for success. The court decides what costs will be paid to appointed counsel, while the public defender is salaried. Comparing costs to those of the attorney general is not relevant, because the appellant's task is inherently more difficult.

But the California Judicial Council's Administrative Office of the Courts has come up with relevant data requested by the Legislature on the cost for appointed lawyers. A six-month 1986 sample of 1743 cases had an average attorney compensation of $1772. The average attorney payment for 6021 cases over two years, 1984 and 1985, was $1180. The average first-degree murder appeal was about 65 hours of legal work and a fee of $3253. First-degree burglary cases took 30 hours of work and rewarded attorneys about $1500. There were not enough death-penalty appeals during the period to provide a meaningful cost-per-case figure. Two cases, of about 800 hours each, averaged $46,350.

The Legislature is waiting for a similar analysis of case-profile data from the public defender. Some say information has not been forthcoming because it is difficult to defend, showing the public defender is an extremely expensive proposition, and the office would have to base its defense on its quality of representation. On that score, it has many supporters.

Franchetti recalled that before 1976, deputies under Attorney General Younger sometimes had to raise points that should have been brought up by court-appointed defense counsel and then argue against them. This had to be done to close holes in the record that might otherwise make a successful appeal likely.

Another way to go would be to expand the Appellate Defenders Inc., a small group of professionals who contract with the court to funnel cases, along with advice and training, to capable private attorneys' program that filled the void left by closure of the state's San Diego office in 1983. Those who do this work, cheaper than the public defender, have more flexibility than the state bureaucracy allows, and they don't have to go before the Legislature, the Department of Finance and the legislative analyst every year to justify their existence.

Either way, it is unlikely that a poor person charged with murder will be represented by a lawyer with experience limited to divorce courts. And judges, even many prosecutors, wouldn't want this to happen either, for ethical and selfish reasons. Adequate counsel is a legal guarantee, and the bench was a prime mover in gaining the public defender law because they were tired of having to read frivolous or poorly written briefs and, as Franchetti noted, with deputy attorneys general having to do the work of the defense lawyer.

Gray said that Deukmejian "has made his point" that he wants the public defender to operate more like a private law firm. But, said Gray, those who sit in judgment of the public defender's office "are still asking the same questions they asked five years ago, and I suspect they will be asking the same questions five years from now."

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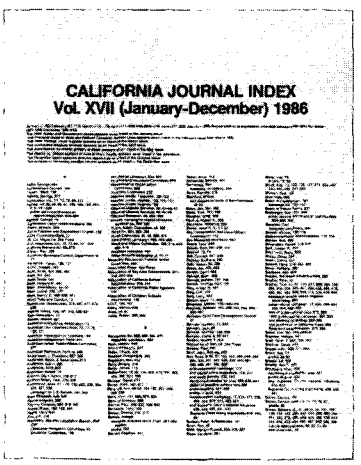

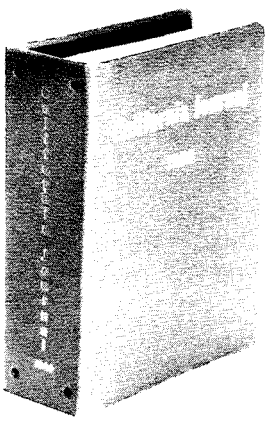

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Democrats

Your article on the demise (projected) of the Democrats was interesting, but I have one or two reservations. First, your cover is grossly misleading. You do not make a strong case for the "demise"; in fact, you seem to be only talking about legislative control. Second, your reference to the Bradley campaign proves nothing. Bradley defeated himself. Finally, Deukmejian is a lack-luster governor. Even if he runs in 1990, I can think of three or four Democrats who would defeat him.

CARL E. POHLHAMMER
Pacific Grove

Primaries

The Connecticut open primary case (mentioned in a February article by Mervin Field) did not strike down the closed primary in that state. It allowed parties in Connecticut to determine their own primary rules. The Connecticut Republicans allow "decline to state" registrants to participate in their primaries; the Connecticut Democrats have a closed primary. Both are legal.

The California Committee for Party Renewal supported the right of Connecticut Republicans to formulate their own party rules without interference from the Legislature. The committee also believes that parties which adopt an open primary are weakening their organization, lessening political debate and decreasing responsible government.

ROY CHRISTMAN
Cal. Committee for Party Renewal

The article in the February issue, "Will independents vote in partisan primaries?", is misleading. The December U.S. Supreme Court decision did not let registered independents "choose to vote in either the Democratic or Republican primary." The court ruled only that a political party can permit registered independents to vote in its primary (as the article later indicates). Only about half of the states (not 35) have closed primaries requiring voters to be registered with a party. The Connecticut case reached the courts because the minority Republican Party had good reason to seek participation from the one-third of the voters registered as independents. The crucial question in California is whether either party has a strong incentive to seek participation from the 10 percent of Californians registered as independent.

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WASHINGTON PERSPECTIVE

By LARRY LIEBERT

Off-shore oil

It's a fact of life in American politics that presidential candidates must cater — if not pander — to parochial concerns in each key state. Next year, it is safe to assume that the contenders for the White House will promise to help farmers in Iowa, keep fuel oil prices low in New Hampshire and solve illegal immigration in Texas.

IF SOME CALIFORNIANS IN Congress have their way, candidates will come to the nation's biggest state promising to prevent oil and gas drilling off the coast. "Since this is one of the key issues in California, I think it's important to get all of them on the record," said Representative Tom Lantos, a Burlingame Democrat, who recently sent the likely presidential candidates a letter asking their stand on off-shore oil.

Lantos was joined by Republican Representative Bill Lowery of San Diego in addressing the anti-drilling appeal to both Democratic and Republican contenders. "There's no doubt in my mind that Gary Hart and Joe Biden and the other Democrats will come through with the right answer," Lantos said, "and there will be tremendous pressure on the Republicans not to support the Hodel plan."

On February 2nd, Interior Secretary Donald Hodel unveiled a plan to offer 6.5 million underwater acres off the California coast — less than half of that believed to be of real interest for exploitation — for leasing to oil and gas companies. Hodel's plan spares areas off of San Diego and the Santa Monica Bay at Los Angeles, and honors federal law protecting San Francisco Bay and the Marin County coastline. Except for narrow strips that would be exempted elsewhere, the rest of the coast would be open to drilling. Hodel portrayed his plan as "a reasonable and environmentally responsible course" that will combat "a continuing deterioration in our ability to produce oil in the United States."

Hodel's new plan to offer 1120 tracts for leasing is a world away from the 150 tracts that would have been offered under a tentative agreement between Hodel and leading California members of Congress in 1985. Hodel embraced that compromise with enthusiasm at first, only to disown it totally after oil companies yelped that it would offer far too few tracts and some of the ones least likely to produce new energy.

A majority of California House members, Democratic Senator Alan Cranston and Republican Senator Pete Wilson immediately denounced Hodel. "This plan represents a declaration of war against the California coastline," proclaimed Democratic Congressman Leon Panetta of Monterey, their leading spokesman on the issue.

Governor Deukmejian, who sometimes seems uneasy reconciling his own pro-development views with the environmental concerns of his state's voters, praised Hodel for "significant movement toward addressing California's interests" but criticized some details. Deukmejian had urged Hodel to impose a series of environmental standards on California drilling as part of his overall plan, but Hodel simply promised to consider such factors as part of each lease.

Under federal law, Hodel has until late April to revise his plan, but his California critics are not expecting him to back off of his new hard line. In a not-too-subtle threat, Hodel warned that resistance by Californians to his new plan could inspire him to propose no special protection at all for the state's coast.

The hard-ball attitude of the Interior Department was vividly illustrated by a report Hodel issued that shrugged off California's claims to have a special, fragile coastline. An excerpt:

"When compared to the coastal areas of the rest of the U.S., California OCS (Outer Continental Shelf) planning areas do not rank high in terms of biological productivity and sensitivity to oil pollution. The rocky coastline of California, with its occasional estuaries, is not as biologically productive as the extensive wetlands of the Gulf of Mexico or the numerous large estuaries, lagoons and sounds of the Atlantic coast. Rocky coastlines in high energy areas, such as those of California, are less sensitive to oil pollution and are capable of recovering more rapidly than the barrier islands, wetlands and extensive estuaries which are more common in many other regions."

Faced with that attitude, some Californians are giving up on Hodel and playing a waiting game. The federal law that authorized Hodel to draw up his new drilling plan also specifies that no actual leasing will begin until 1989 — after a new president and new secretary of interior are in place. Thus, there's the letter from Lantos and Lowery to the next batch of presidential candidates.

Not that the long-running issue will simply become moribund until then. After Hodel's late-April finalization of his plan, Congress has 60 days to vote on blocking it. But Panetta said that the plan's California critics probably do not have the votes needed to block the plan and then override a likely presidential veto of the action. "I don't want to walk off a cliff," he said.

OTHER OPTIONS INCLUDE ATTEMPTING to fasten a rejection of Hodel's plan onto the Interior Department's annual appropriation, making it difficult for the president to veto. Some Californians are responding in kind to Hodel's intransigence. Los Angeles Democrat Mel Levine and San Francisco Democrat Barbara Boxer have introduced "ocean sanctuary" legislation to ban all federal drilling along all of the coast.

But Panetta said it is still in California's best interest to reach a compromise on drilling because he fears a congressional frenzy to drill the next time voters have to wait in long gas lines. "The political danger we risk," he said, "is that any kind of oil crisis, any kind of OPEC challenge to the supply of oil, would create a real backlash in terms of what happens to the California coast."

(Larry Liebert is Washington correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle.*)*

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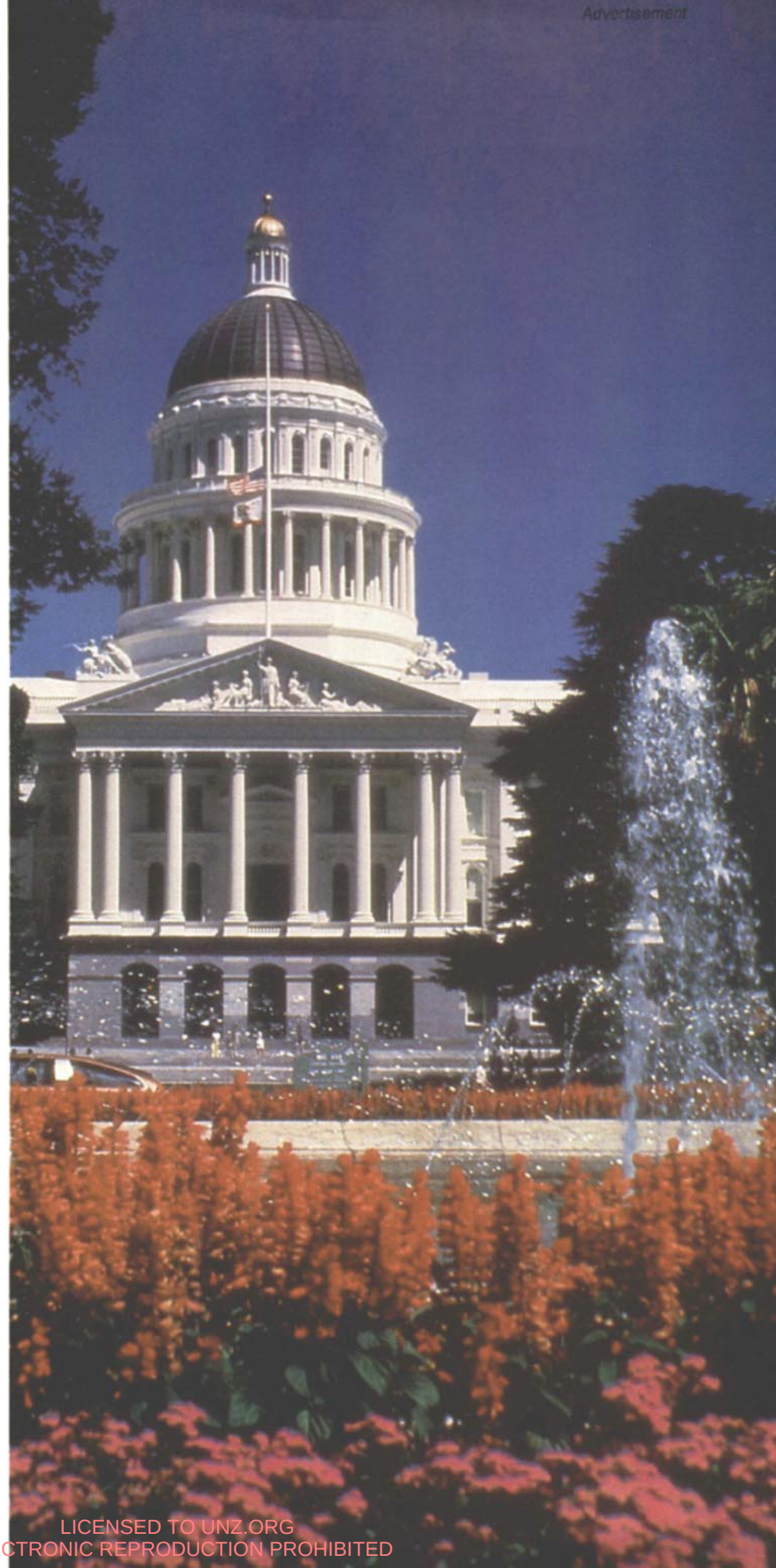

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"Le Lotto" by Charles Chaplin (1825-1891). German lotto pieces of 1850. Bavarian National Museum, Munich.

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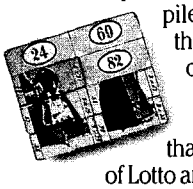

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